The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,619 New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1886.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

SHIPPING.

S. S. "GANGES."

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

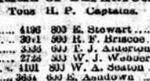
THE departure of the English Mail has been POSTPONED till 6 p.m., SATURDAY, 27th February, by order of the Postmaster General. A Steamer will leave the Apollo-bunder at 3 p.m. on SATURDAY, to convey Passengers on board the "GANGES."

All heavy baggage must be sent to the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, between the hours of 7 and 10 a.m., on the day of sailing, as nothing but hand packages can be taken in the Steamer.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.
Bombay, February 24, 1886.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1886.
L GANGES	4196	803	E. Stewart	26th Feb.
M SIAM	3971	560	R. F. Briscoe	5th Mar.
L NEPAUL	3385	600	E. J. Anderson	12th "
" NIZAM	2726	450	W. J. Wonder	19th "
L THAMES	1101	800	W. A. Seaton	26th "
M AUSTRALIA	3934	600	E. Meadowcroft	2nd April.
L PESHAWUR	3300	600	L. H. Moulle	9th "
" ASSAM	3336	600	W. J. Nantes	16th "
L CLYDE	4144	800	E. M. Edmond	23rd "
M MIRZAPORE	3367	600	R. Harvey	30th "
L HYDASPES	2251	550	G. S Fivenot	7th May
" GWALIOR	2735	500	P. Harris	14th "
L SURAT	3144	500	R. G. Murray	21st "
				TUESDAY.
M MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th "
L ANCONA	3126	600	S. F. Cole	1st June.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the latter, passengers for London and Marseilles change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
SURAT	3142	550	R. G. Murray	5th March.
ANCONA	3126	600	S. F. Cole	19th "
PEKIN	3900	640	A. Symons	2nd April.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to Ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, February 23, 1886.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.
FORTNIGHTLY DEPARTURES.

PASSENGERS can now be BOOKED to MARSEILLES by any of the following steamers :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.
* 6th Mar.	"SIAM"	3541	500
19th "	"NIZAM"	2726	450
* 2nd April	"AUSTRALIA"	3934	600
16th "	"ASSAM"	3336	500
* 30th "	"MIRZAPORE"	3367	600
14th May	"GWALIOR"	2735	500
* 25th "	"MALWA"	2959	500

The steamers marked * proceed direct to Marseilles; passengers by the others change vessels at Suez.

Through tickets from Bombay to London *viâ* Marseilles, including the railway fare from Marseilles to London, are issued :—

First Class.....Rs. 680.
Second Class.....,, 370.

For further particulars apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.
Bombay, February 23, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARES to all Ports of Italy Rs. 335, Rs. 360, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fares. Families will be allowed liberal discount. To Marseilles Rs. 20, 15, and 5 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the steamboats.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons. H.P.	
DOMENICO BALDUINO (late China)	5,000 850	1st Mar. 1886
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000 350	1st April 1886
MANILLA	5,000 850	1st May 1886

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 1, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE,
VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
MEDUSA	R. Deperis	3,500	550	2nd Mar.
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4,200	600	3rd April.
PANDORA	G. Meitel	3,500	551	16th "
POSEIDON (New)	G. Doncich	4,600	650	3rd May.
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,503	540	16th "

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1886.
POSEIDON (New)	G. Doncich	4,600	650	3rd March

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 60, Church-gate-street,
Bombay, Feb. 16, 1886.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL
CALLING AT MALTA.

On

	Capts.	Tons.	H.P.	or about
S.S. RYDAL HALL	Buck	2700	400	4th Mar.

Passengers booked Overland to LONDON *via* MALTA and NAPLES.

Each steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th February, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.

S. S. ASIA FOR LIVERPOOL,
SAILING 29TH FEBRUARY.



THE attention of Passengers is invited to this fine steamer of 3,550 tons, sailing punctually as above.

She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Has splendid four berth cabins on deck, punkahs, ice, and every comfort for first-class passengers only.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th February, 1886.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY, GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,



PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers, without charge for commission. A copy of Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may be obtained free on application.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 26th February, 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 1st March, (on arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Bao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd March, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "ABYSSINIA," 1,129 tons, on THURSDAY, the 25th February, 1886, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 24th February, 1886. Agents.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN ZANZIBAR AND BOMBAY DIRECT.



THE S. S. AVOCA, Captain Elphy, will LEAVE this, for ZANZIBAR direct, on FRIDAY, the 26th instant. She will receive cargo for Mombasa, Lamoo, Kilwa and Lindi to be transhipped at Zanzibar. For freight and passage apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE,
57, Khoja Mohola, Mandvie. Agent.

SHIPS-BINOCULARS,

NIGHT-GLASSES,

of extraordinary power and large fields

BY D. MCGREGOR and CO.

A fine selection on hand.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

THOMAS'S EXTRA RAPID "PALL MALL" DRY PLATES.

TREACHER & COMPANY having made special arrangements with the manufacturers are now enabled to quote Thomas's unequalled EXTRA RAPID DRY PLATES at the following Reduced Prices :—

	Cash Prices.
4½ by 3½ per doz.	Rs. 1 12
5 by 4 ,,	,, 2 8
6½ by 4½ ,,	,, 4 0
7½ by 4½ ,,	,, 4 8
8½ by 6½ ,,	,, 6 8
9 by 7 ,,	,, 7 8
10 by 8 ,,	,, 10 0
12 by 10 ,,	,, 14 8
15 by 12 ,,	,, 24 0

These "EXTRA RAPID" Plates are much quicker in action than the Rapid Landscape and Rapid Portrait Plates ordinarily sold.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA.

ARTISTS' OIL COLOURS

IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBES.
WINSOR AND NEWTON'S.

THESE Colours are prepared with pigments of the purest quality, and being thoroughly ground in unadulterated Oil, they keep fresh and ready for use for lengthened periods.

	Cash prices.
Fourpenny Tubes of Colour	each Rs. 0 4
Sixpenny ,,	,, ,, 0 6
One Shilling ,,	,, ,, 0 12
Eighteenpenny ,,	,, ,, 1 0
Two Shillings ,,	,, ,, 1 12
Four Shillings ,,	,, ,, 2 8

VARNISHES. OILS. MEDIA.

BOXES OF OIL COLOURS.

FOR COLOURS CONTAINED IN THESE BOXES SEE OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

	Cash prices.
Half-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Chalk, &c.	each Rs. 7 0
Student's Box, fitted with 15 Colours, Brushes, &c.	,, ,, 16 0
Thirty-Shilling Box, fitted with 20 Colours, Brushes, &c.	,, ,, 21 8
Three-Guinea Box, fitted with 30 Colours, Brushes, &c.	,, ,, 41 0
Studio Box, No. 1, fitted with 32 Colours, Brushes, &c.	,, ,, 48 0
Five-Guinea Box, fitted with 40 Colours, Brushes, &c.	,, ,, 60 0

AND OTHER SIZES.

ARTISTS' CANVAS. SKETCHING TABLETS
ACADEMY BOARDS. PALETTES.
PREPARED MILL BOARDS. PALETTE KNIVES.
SLABS & MULLERS. MAHLSTICKS.
DIPPERS.

FINE HOG-HAIR AND SABLE BRUSHES.
BADGER HAIR SOFTENERS.
VARNISH BRUSHES.
HANDBOOKS ON ART.
Illustrated Catalogues on Application.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
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EXCHANGE WITH ENGLAND.

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Rate for telegraphic remittances whereby payments are made at once in England	1 6	pr. Re.
Cost of Telegram when Registered, Rs. 5-8.		
Ditto for demand drafts	1 6 1-32	,,
Ditto for 3 months' sight drafts	1 6 1-8	,,
Ditto for 6 months' sight drafts	1 6 5-16	,,

Sovereigns, Rs. 15-5 each

Government Currency Notes of any Circle of Issue are received by us in Bombay at par. Pay and other Allowances and Moneys generally drawn, remitted, and paid in India or England without charge for commission.

Further particulars on application.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,
Bombay, 28, Apollo St.; and London, 27, Leadenhall St.
Bombay, 24th February, 1886.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free, published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.

	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
AIR BEDS, CUSHINS and PILLOWS	...from 4 0 to	50 8
BATHS, best London tin, with or without cover, lock and strap	...from 6 0 to	45 8
BINOCULAR GLASSES	...from 20 0 to	50 8
CAMP CHAIRS of wood or iron to fold up ...	...from 3 8 to	22 0
CARPET, CLOTHES and COURIER BAGS ...	...from 4 0 to	13 4
COCOA, COFFEE and TEA ...	...per packet from 0 12 to	8 6
CORK BEDS and MATTRESSES	...from 15 0 to	22 0
CORK SCREWS and LEVER KNIVES ...	...from 0 10 to	1 0
DRESSING BAGS, and DRESSING CASES ...	...from 8 0 to	300 0
HAMMOCKS	...from 11 0 to	16 0
MEDICINE CHESTS in mahogany, oak, solid leather or japanned tin	...from 6 0 to	100 0
MILK, CONDENSED SWISS ...	...per tin, each 7 as., per doz.	5 0
OVERLAND TRUNKS	...from 22 8 to	50 8
PRESERVED PROVISIONS, Fish, Meats, Pates, Sausages, &c., &c.	...from 0 5 to	3 0
PIPES, CIGARS, and TOBACCOS of every description.		
POCKET CANTEENS, completely fitted		
POCKET FILTERS, complete in case	...from 3 8 to	5 0
POCKET DRAM FLASKS	...from 2 0 to	100 0
PORTMANTEAUX, basil, Black, or Solid Leather ...	...from 20 0 to	100 0
RAILWAY KEYS	...from 12 0 to	1 4
SAILWAY RUGS	...from 10 0 to	30 0
SOVEREIGN CASES	...from 2 8 to	9 0
STATIONERY of every description by the best makers.		
SWIMMING BELTS	...each 5 0	
TYPHON TAPS, German-silver or electro-plated ...	...from 4 0 to	6 0
TEA and COFFEE POTS	...from 1 12 to	8 0
TIFFIN BASKETS, completely fitted	...from 22 0 to	50 0

UMBRELLAS and Waterproof Clothing of superior manufacture.

WINES, SPIRITS AND LIQUORS OF THE BEST BRANDS AND OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

WRITING CASES AND DESKS,

Specially fitted for the use of

TOURISTS AND TRAVELLERS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

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VETERINARY MEDICINES.

G'S LINIMENT.

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for the speedy cure of MANGE and other SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

Price, Re. 1-8 per bottle.

HOOF-DRESSING.

For the Prevention and Cure of Brittle or Shelly Hoofs.

Per Tin Re. 1-8.

CONDITION POWDER.

THIS POWDER is highly recommended for use when a horse is out of condition which is generally indicated by a want that he usually displays.

Price per bottle Rs. 2.

T. & T.'s UNIVERSAL LINIMENT for Sprains Curbs, Windgalls, Splints, Rheumatism, etc. etc.

Price Re. 1-8 per bottle.

PRIVATE RECIPES CAREFULLY PREPARED FROM THE PUREST DRUGS.

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THOMSON & TAYLOR,

CHEMISTS, 35 ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

FORT,

BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,

BOMBAY.

ALSO OF LONDON, CALCUTTA, BORDEAUX, MADRAS, LAHORE, KARACHI.

FOUR GOLD AND TWO SILVER MEDALS were awarded to us and Correspondents whom we represented at the late Calcutta International Exhibition.

SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.	Credit. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.
Hock, Nonpareil, extra quality	48 0
Hock, Sparkling Rudesheimer, very choice	36 0
Moselle, Nonpareil, finest, extra quality	48 0
Moselle, Muscatel, very choice	36 0
Pints, Rs. 3 per two doz. extra.	
STILL GERMAN WINES.	1 doz. qts. 2 doz. pts.
Rudesheimer, mellow	32 0 24 0
Hochheimer, fine flavoured	26 0 28 0
Laubenheimer	21 0 23 0
Steinwein in Bocksbeutels	33 0 ...
SHERRY.	Credit. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.
Amontillado, choice and superior	black capsule 40 0
Invalids', highly recommended	,, ,, 30 0
Amoroso, full-flavoured grand Sherry	,, ,, 30 0
Montilla, extra pale and very dry	,, ,, 30 0
Manzanilla, light and very dry	red ,, 25 0
Pale, medium dry, very popular	yellow ,, 23 0
Vino de Pasto, pale and dry	pink ,, 22 0
A good ordinary Wine	white ,, 18 0
MARSALA.	
Marsala, virgin pale, finest	yellow capsule 18 8
MADEIRA.	
Madeira, E. I., very superior, 2 voyages	black capsule 42 0
Madeira, excellent wine	red ,, 36 0
Madeira, fine young wine	blue ,, 26 0
HUNGARIAN WINE.	
Carlowitz, superior selected	blue capsule 23 0
Carlowitz, very choice	red ,, 20 8
Pints, Rs. 2 per two doz. extra.	
WHISKY.—SCOTCH.	
Whisky, Scotch, fine old, pure, "Heart-Shaped Label"	25 0
Napier Johnstone's Highland Whisky, Square Bottles	27 8
Whisky, Scotch, "the Carlton," 11 years old	40 0
Whisky, Scotch, fine Highland, 5 years old	36 0
Whisky, Scotch, Crown Brand	21 0
Andrew Usher and Co., Old Vatted Glenlivet, "Special Reserve"	25 8
Old Vatted Glenlivet	23 4
WHISKY.—IRISH.	
Whisky, Irish, fine old, pure	25 0
Whisky, Irish, Crown Brand	21 0
Dublin Whisky, Finest Old Irish, 3 Shamrocks	28 8
Fine Old Irish, 1 Shamrock	26 4
COGNAC.	
Red Capsule, good quality	26 0
Blue Capsule, "a capital pex Brandy"	29 0
White Capsule, "delicate flavour"	32 0
Yellow Capsule, "fine old soft, pale"	35 0
Black Capsule, "old pale, superior"	40 0
Black Capsule, "extra superior," rare, 20 years old	50 0
Lefavre Cognac	liqr. and gold 15 8
Jean Sibadey's Brandy	suie 21 0
SPIRITS.	
Rum, finest old Jamaica	whit; suie 24 0
Rum, fine "Pineapple"	22 0
Gin, London Old Tom, first quality	23 8
Dry Gin	23 8
Geneva, in flasks, the best	19 0
Schnappa, Henke's Aromatic	19 8

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

TRADE AND MESS ALLOWANCES ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

A GOOD WATCH is one of the most remarkable productions of human skill and patience.

WATCH MANUFACTURING being the original branch of our business, in which we have had considerable experience, enables us to render our assistance in aiding our constituents, skilfully to select the description of a Time-keeper, best adapted to their respective requirements.

Watches are manufactured, and we could sell them in Bombay for 7 or 8 Rupees each, but we prefer to confine ourselves to a thoroughly reliable and honest article, worth the money one spends.

It is always our rule to recommend a purchaser to give the best price he can afford for a watch; if he needs a durable and reliable time-keeper. Mofussil purchasers, on informing us the amount they desire to invest, may rest assured that their orders wil receive the same care and attention as if they were themselves present.

From the immense variety of our Watches always kept in stock, we particularly recommend the following :—

MARCKS & CO.'S Silver hunting ¾ plate lever Watch, with compensation balance wheel ... ... Rs. 58
The same Watch in Crystal faced case ... ... ,, 80

MARCKS & CO.'S Celebrated Campaign Watch of the highest Class ... ... ,, 35
Do. do. do. Second quality ... ... ,, 25

Gentlemen's Gold hunting Keyless Watch with Compensation balance wheel. ... ,, 250
Do. do. do. Second quality ... ... ,, 160

Ladies' Gold hunting Watch of high finish ... ... ,, 120
Do. do. in Crystal faced Case ... ... ,, 95

Illustrated Catalogue shewing prices of Cheaper Watches free on application.

WATCH REPAIR DEPARTMENT.—Is under the immediate supervision of our Mr. Marcks and our staff includes several old and experienced workmen, enabling us to guarantee the most careful treatment and skilful repair of Clock Watches, Minute and other Repeaters, Chronographs, Calendar Watches, Bird Boxes, etc., etc. Ships' Chronometers carefully adjusted and repaired.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY, OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER.

A PIANO FOR RS. 300 CASH !!!

S. ROSE & CO. BOMBAY.

BIJOU OR STUDENTS'S PIANO.

CASE IS OF SOLID WOOD (no Veneer), specially selected to stand the Indian climate.
EBONIZED AND GOLD OR PLAIN MAHOGANY.
INTERIOR—Solid complete Iron Frame, with horizontal stringing.
ACTION is of the most simple kind, less liable to get out of order than the complicated actions generally sold with the more expensive Pianos; and should it in travelling or moving be disarranged, an amateur can easily remedy the defect. It is of the best material, secured throughout.
Tone and Touch are excellent.

COMPASS—Five Octaves (C to C) sufficient for the performance of accompaniments to Vocal Music, and of most Music arranged for the Piano.

Unnecessary expense in ornamentation has been spared. Durability and moderate price are the chief points studied in the manufacture of this Piano; and we can confidently state that for price and quality this Piano is without a rival in the Indian market.

SIZE—Length, 3ft. 3in.; height, 3ft. 7in.; depths from back to front, 1ft. 10in. Weight, about 190lbs

Price Rs. 320, Packed.

NEW PIANOS, each at...	Rs. 300,	450,	500,	600,	650,	750,	850,	900, 1,750.
SECOND-HAND PIANOS	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	from Rs.	300 to Rs. 750
HARMONIUMS	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	from Rs.	100 to Rs. 800
AMERICAN ORGANS	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	from Rs.	120 to Rs. 750

OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, POST-FREE.

S. ROSE & CO., 21, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOW READY.

[*ELEVENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1886.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

The Publication for 1886 contains

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THREE OF THE

PRINCIPAL NATIVE CHIEFS

IN THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4; ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The "GUIDE" contains a carefully arranged mass of local and general information, corrected to the latest practicable date; the DIRECTORY has been revised and enlarged, and made as correct and trustworthy as possible.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill E. C. | Mr. P. S. KING, Canada Buildings, King St., Whitehall.
Messrs. THUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, City. | Messrs. W. H. SMITH and Co., Strand.

ON THE HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

MESSRS. BARTON & Co., Limited, have just received, and beg to intimate to the public that they are now offering their BICYCLES and TRICYCLES for sale on the easy purchase system.

The "Coventry Imperial Special" Tricycle.—This is a powerful Machine with Lamp and Bell complete. For Cash with order ... Rs. 325
On easy purchase system by 10 equal monthly instalments of Rs. 35 ... Rs. 350
The "Mechanics Friend" Bicycle—Half-plated with Lamp and Bell. For Cash with order ... Rs. 225
On easy purchase system by 10 equal instalments of Rs. 25 ... Rs. 250
The Coventry "Imperial" Bicycle—a strong and best Machine, specially made to withstand rough riding with Lamp and Bell. For Cash with order ... Rs. 275
On easy purchase system by 10 equal instalments of Rs. 30 ... Rs. 300

BARTON AND CO., LIMITED,

WINE, PROVISION, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
CHURCH-GATE-STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALFRED THEATRE,
OPPOSITE BOREE-BUNDER STATION.
LAST THREE PERFORMANCES.
TO-NIGHT, AND FRIDAY, AT 9 P.M.,
AND
SATURDAY, AFTERNOON, 4-30 P. M.
GRAND PERFORMANCE.
MR. VOLPI AND HIS WONDERFUL TRAINED ANIMALS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
Lessee..................MR. FRAMJEE C. MEHTA.

The Liszt of the "Cremona" { REMENYI REMENYI REMENYI REMENYI } The "Rubenstein" of the "Itradurarius"

Late Solo Violinist to Her Majesty Queen Victoria and at present Solo Violinist to the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary.

GRAND REMENYI CONCERTS. | REMENYI REMENYI REMENYI | GRAND REMENYI CONCERTS.

Commencing
MONDAY NEXT, MARCH 1ST.
MONDAY NEXT, MARCH 1ST.

REMENYI ... ASSISTED BY MISS HATTIE B DOWNING (SOPRANO) AND MR. ISIDORE (SOLO PIANIST) ... REMENYI

REMENYI THE KING OF VIOLINISTS.

Manager..........................FRANK WESTON.
Avant Courier.......................J. J. FOSTER.

REMENYI CONCERTS.
Box plan open this day at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s Music Warehouse.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION. —The ADJOURNED MEETING will be held here on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m.
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation; & Secy., Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 24th Feb., 1886.

TO LET, an upper-storied BUNGALOW in Mazagon, with four bed-rooms, drawing room, and dining-room. Rent only Rs. 125. For further particulars, apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

MATHERAN.
THE undersigned is now prepared to negociate for MATHERAN BUNGALOWS for the COMING HOT SEASON. Several Bungalows having already let, the intending occupiers would do well in losing no time to secure the few good remaining houses. For further particulars, apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

NOTICE.
TENDERS will be taken by the undersigned for the REMOVAL of SAND, EARTH, &c., from the foreshore in the customary sites in the Pen and Panwel Talukas of the Kolaba Collectorate, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at the Mamledar's Kacheri, Panwel, at 12 o'clock. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of (Rs. 1,000,) one thousand rupees.
ALFRED KEYSER,
President District Local Board, Kolaba.
Camp Uran, 20th February, 1886.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber have appointed THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 11th and 12th proximo, for the purpose of BALLOTING at the OFFICES of the Chamber for three elective Trustees of the Port of Bombay, in place of Mr. S. D. SASSOON, Mr. E. R. W. FORREST, and Mr. J. L. SYMONS, whose term of office under the Port Trust Act will expire on the 31st March, 1886, but who are eligible for re-election.
The Ballot-box will be open at the Office of the Chamber from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. on each of the above days.
By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, February 24, 1886.

CASHMERE SOCKS,
Navy, Black, Maroon,
from Cash Rs. 9-8 per dozen.
WHITE THREAD SOCKS,
From Cash Rs. 9-8 per dozen.
WHITE COTTON SOCKS,
From Cash Rs. 6 per dozen.
WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THE FITZGERALD HOTEL,
within a minute's walk from
THE G. I. P. R. BYCULLA STATION,
AND
CLOSE TO THE BYCULLA TRAMWAY TERMINUS.
THE PROPRIETOR begs to announce that the Hotel will be re-opened on or about the 10th March next. The old premises have been neatly repaired and an up er floor has been added. The Hotel is situated in a central position and is open on all sides. There is a large compound with an extensive garden. Table exceptionally good. Civility on the part of the servants, and cleanliness guaranteed.
Wines, Spirits, Liquors, &c., of the best quality and of well-known brands.
Two Thurston Billiard-tables available at all hours, except on Sundays.
An Ice Soda Fountain is attached to the premises, where all kinds of aerated drinks can be had.
Terms strictly moderate. Special arrangements with permanent boarders.
NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE,
Proprietor.

NOTICE is hereby given that VIJLIBAI, widow of the late MADHOWJEE VITHALDAS, has contracted to SELL to JADIA BHAGVANDAS CHAGANLAL and KRUSHNALAL CHAGANLAL, the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to Mr. MANSUKHLAL M. MUNSHI at his Office in Medow Street, No. 26, within 14 days hereof; otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim and the same if any will be considered as having been waived. Dated this 24th day of February 1886.
All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuages, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward No. 53 and Street, Nos 312, 314, 316, 318 and 320 containing by admeasurement 160 square yards or thereabout situate lying and being on the west side of Syed Abdool Rahiman Street in the registration sub-district of Mandvi in the City of Bombay and bounded on the east by the said Syed Abdool Rahiman Street, on the west partly by a sweeper's passage, partly by the property of Abdoolally Ahmedjee Doobla, on the north partly by the property of Moochand Kanjee, and partly by the properties of Nowrojee Cawasjee Mistri and Jamsetjee Aspandiarjee, and on the south by the property of Abdoolally Ahmedjee Doobla and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Vijlibai and her tenants.
MANSUKHLAL M. MUNSHI,
Purchasers' Attorney.

PULVERMACHER'S
GALVANIC CHAIN BANDS.
THESE are either narrow or broad, and are used for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Indigestion, Liver, Chest, Nervous Complaints, &c., &c.

Nos.	0	1	2	3	and	4
Rs.	16-8,	13-8,	10-8,	7-8,	and	3-12.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GENUINE
SHIRAZ WINE.
A SMALL CONSIGNMENT of this really SPLENDID WINE OR GRAPE JUICE
Is just received by the undersigned. A Trial Order is solicited.
Per doz. qts., Rs. 22.
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
Lessee & Manager...MR. FRAMJEE C. MEHTA.

THE GAIETY COMPANY.
LAST THREE NIGHTS OF THE SEASON.
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 25TH FEBRUARY,
FOR THE FIRST TIME
GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S
ENTIRELY ORIGINAL FAIRY OPERA
IN TWO ACTS
IOLANTHE,
IOLANTHE,
IOLANTHE,
OR THE PEER AND THE PERI
with entirely NEW SCENERY, painted specially for the occasion.
NEW COSTUMES.
FULL CHORUS.
IOLANTHE,
IOLANTHE,
FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY
and positively the last nights of the present Season.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY 25TH, FRIDAY 26TH, AND SATURDAY, 27TH FEBRUARY.
GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S ORIGINAL FAIRY OPERA,
IOLANTHE,
OR THE PEER AND THE PERI.
Complete new Scenery, Magnificent Costumes, and Full Chorus.
Tickets and plan at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Arabian Nights Entertainments, Illustrated	2	4
Captain Dangerous, by G. A. Sala	1	8
Charles Darwin, by G. Allen	1	8
Chemistry of the Non-Metallics, by E. B. Aveling	3	0
Crime of the Opera House, by F. Dw. Boisgobey. 2 Vols	1	4
Cook's and Richardson's Letter-Writer. ...	0	10
Eliza Armstrong Case	0	6
England on the Sea, by W. H. D. Adams ...	3	12
Gladstone's Blunders	0	6
Good Words, bound Vol. for 1885, gilt edges...	4	12
Hobbes, by G. C. Robertson	2	4
Joseph Wilmot, by G. W. M. Reynolds, 4 parts	1	8
Light Science for Leisure Hours, by R. A. Proctor, 3 Series	9	12
Little Folks, bound Vol. for 1885, gilt edges...	3	4
Marigold Garden, by K. Greenway	3	12
Matpan Affair, by F. Du. Boisgobey	0	10
Maud Muller, by J. G. Whittier	3	12
Orbs around Us, by R. A. Proctor.	3	4
Other Words than Ours, by R. A. Proctor ...	3	4
Peter Parley's Annual for 1886, gilt edges ...	3	4
Pocket Pharmacopia for 1885, by A. Sample.	2	4
Popular Educator, Cassell's Cheap and Revised Edition 6 Vols	18	12
Punch and Judy, by F. E. Weatherby ...	3	4
Rush for the Spoil, by E. Zola, Illustrated ...	3	12
Sunday Magazine, bound Vol. for 1885, gilt edges	4	12
Thresse Raquin, by E. Zola, Illustrated ...	3	12
Tennyson's Birthday Book	1	8
Workshop Receipts, 4th Series	3	4
Zemganus Brothers, by E. De Goncourt ...	1	0

NEW FRENCH NOVELS.

Cleopatre, by H. Greville	2	4
Le Lieutenant Bonnet, by H. Malot	2	4
Peche Mortel, by A. Theuriet	2	4

HORMUSJI SORABJI & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO CHESSON AND WOODHALL.
Book-sellers, Stationers, & News Agents,
26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

GAZOGENES! GAZOGENES!!
FOR PRODUCING AERATED WATERS.
Very simple, convenient and durable, secured with nickle silvered wire or cane; complete with directions for use.
Manufactured upon the latest improved system.
3 pint size Rs. 13-8.
5 pint size „ 18-0.
COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST RECEIVED,
VIOLET'S
CELEBRATED FRENCH PERFUMERY,
SWEET HANDKERCHIEF SCENTS,
Heliotrope; Vanilla; Violet,
Ylang Ylang; Jasmin; Ess. Boquet,
White Rose; Jockey Club; Stephanotes,
Opoponox; Foin Coupe; Kiss me Quick,
Sweet Briar.
All the above in handsome cut glass stoppered Bottles, Rs. 2 each.

VIOLET'S EAU DE PORTUGAL,
(HAIR WASH.)
Per Bottle Re. 1-4.

VIOLET'S LAIT DE LYS.
For Beautifying the Skin and Complexion,
Per Bottle Rs. 2.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, near Dhobie Talao Markets, by order of Messrs. Jirbhoy Damjee consisting of teak beams, joists, planks, battens, rafters, posts, trusses, purlins, doors, windows, ladders, stones, rubbish, bricks.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 25th February, 1886.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 8 per cent. for the year ending 31st December, 1885, WILL BE PAID to Registered Shareholders on and after WEDNESDAY, the 3rd proximo, at the Offices, No. 9, Elphinstone Circle.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 19th February, 1886.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.
JUST ARRIVED per s.s. KERBELA a new side light roomy Brougham, suitable for a pair or a single horse, by P. W. WATSON.
A new English-built Barouche and a Mail-phaeton by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.
A new English Victoria and some Dog-carts.
Some second-hand English-built Broughams, Victorias, Mail-phaetons.
And also some new sets of English single, double and four-in-hand harnesses, carriage lamps, dinner and toilet sets, iron single and double bedsteads, &c., &c.
For further particulars apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

IMPORTANT NOTICE OF AUCTION SALE.
THE FRONTIER ICE CO., "LIMITED."
(IN LIQUIDATION.)
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE RECEIVED INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE LIQUIDATOR TO OFFER FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION
(Unless previously disposed of privately),
The whole of the Property belonging to the above Company, comprising, besides the Buildings (of which a Ground Plan can be seen at the Auctioneers' Offices), One 1½ Ton Giffard's Pneumatic Machine, One Horizontal Engine, of 20 Horse-Power (Nominal), One Multitubular Marine Boiler, (which gets up steam very quickly and with a small expenditure of wood), One Steam Pump, and Sundry Plant, Fittings, Stores, Tools, &c.
N. B.—GIFFARD'S MACHINES are largely used for Refrigerating purposes, and are specially adapted for Brewing on the Plains.
THE DATE OF SALE IS FIXED FOR
THURSDAY, 4TH MARCH, 1886,
ON THE COMPANY'S PREMISES, AT 10 A. M.
Further particulars and permits to visit the Factory can be obtained from
MESSRS. LONG AND DENNY,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
Chemists to H.H. the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab,
WINE, SPIRIT AND CIGAR MERCHANTS,
Rawal Pindi and Murree.
28th January, 1886.

NEW LAND THE REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

TO BE LET—From end of March to end of November or thereabouts, a large furnished house on Mount Pleasant-road, Malabar Hill—Apply to G. G., Office of this Paper.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK. —Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

MRS. MARTIN, Late of Poona, Practical Dressmaker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

"**GLOVES, GLOVES**," just arrived, SOFT and FRESH White Kid, 2 Buttons, Rs. 2 and Rs. 2-12 per pair. French Grey, 2 Buttons, Rs. 3 per pair.
THORPE & Co., Outfitters,
Rampart-row, Bombay.

DRESS SOCKS, Best Black Spun Silk Embroidered. Rs. 4-8 per pair. Plain Colours, and neat Fancy Stripes. Rs. 3-8 per pair. THORPE & Co.,
Hosiers, Glovers, &c., Rampart-row, Bombay.

GLOVES! GLOVES!! GLOVES!!! from as. 10 per pair, Frilling from a. 1 per yard, Laces from as. 2, Handkerchief for Ladies as. 4, Flowers, Fans, Parasols, very cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

OWING to the delay in the departure of the English Mail the Harbour Excursion advertised for SATURDAY next has been POSTPONED.

GODOWN-KEEPER WANTED by The Bombay Flour Mill Co., Ld. Security required to the extent of Rs. 5,000. Apply by letter to the Agent.

WANTED.—An ENGLISH EDITOR for the *Gujarati*. A. LL.B. or High Court Pleader preferred. Apply to the Manager of the "GUJARATI."

WANTED a CORRESPONDING CLERK for English letters. Apply in own handwriting, stating salary and references to C. J. C., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO BE LET, furnished, for six months from 15th May next, the Bungalow in Winter-road, Malabar Hill, now occupied by Mr. L. Penny. Apply to Gas Company, Fort.

TO-DAY—ICES, Vanilla, Chocolate, Pine-apple, and Raspberry; also wines, spirits, pastry, and French sweets of the best quality at the VIENNA CONFECTIONER, Church-gate-street.

ON VIEW, the late Mr. C. H. Cowen's valuable household furniture, Collard's piano, sewing machine, &c., at Nesbit-lane, Mazagon, to be sold on Friday, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m.

THE ANNUAL SOCIAL MEETING of the BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION will be held at the Apollo Bunder Rooms, next FRIDAY EVENING, the 26th instant. Tea, &c., at a quarter to eight. The Annual Report will be presented, Office-bearers elected, &c. All interested, including Ladies, are cordially invited.

RS. 8—PORTABLE COPYING PRESSES, very neat and handy. No man of business should be without one. To be had at STEWARD & Co, 2, Church-gate-street.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

ROPES FOR SALE—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

BODGER WARBURTON & Co., Wine and Spirit Importers, Military Square. Prices on application.

MRS. COULSON, MILLINER and DRESS-MAKER, Boree Bunder, Ladies' Own Material made up. Charges moderate.

PHOTOGRAPHERS SENSITIZED PAPER in hermetically sealed tin cylinders of 1-3rd quire each Rs. 5 per tin. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED, Scarlet and Blue Military Serge. Volunteer Helmets. Try for sample.—Y. A. LACKA, Jackeria Musjid.

KIDD and SHADBOLT'S "SPADE BRAND" WHISKY, as used at the Club's. Sole Importers, PHIPSON and Co.

MATTERSON'S IRISH SAUSAGES, 11 as. per tin; Gruyere Cheese, 14 as. per lb.; Cheddar do. 13 as. per lb.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

COOL, quiet, and comfortable quarters for one or two gentlemen only. Apply to E. A. Wray, 2nd Floor, No. 3, Elden-road, opposite High Court.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

TO BE LET, a spacious two-storeyed House at Lower Colaba, suitable for European or Parsi family. Apply to Maneckji Nowroji Mistry, 108, lower Colaba.

REMOVED to corner of Rampart-row, opposite the Prince of Wales' Statue, under the Wellington Hotel.—KANNY & Co., Watch-makers and Jewellers.

COLD WEATHER TWEED SUITS, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, Rs. 18 to 25. Ladies' Ulsters from Rs. 20 each.—John Mahomed and Co., 16 Meadow-street.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, just arrived, 18, 20, 22 and 24 gauge, 6, 7, and 8 feet by 2 inches wide. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart

TO BE SOLD—A Piano (Lepps, Stutgard), lately purchased, and in good order. Price Rs. 400 Apply to W. WORDSWORTH, Seascale, Breach Candy

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE ever-increasing demand for our watches has proved them superior to any others.—KANNY and Co., Watch-makers, Gold-smiths, 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

GREAT STOCK-TAKING SALE, at the Crawford Market Branch of the CASH BAZAAR, Limited, next door to Messrs. SHROFF BROTHERS. This and following days.

HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—Francia and Fucile, No. 38, Meadow-street, Bombay. Every requisite for toilet from the best markets in Europe. Saloons elegantly fitted up.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—Furniture covering, in Tapestry, Damask, Reps, Cretonnes, Chintzs etc.—JOHN ROBERTS & CO., General House Furnishers, 18, Marine-street.

THE MUIR MILLS Co., Ld., Cawnpore, have always on hand a well assorted stock of tents of superior style and finish. For illustrated catalogues, estimates, and other particulars, apply to The Managing Director.

LIVERPOOL DRIVING BITS, also Snaffle, Double, Snaffle, Pelham, Weymouth, New market, and great variety of Bits too numerous to describe, always in stock.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD., Rampart-row, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY, cheap edition for up-country readers, published twice a week, same size as the *Gazette* Daily. Subscription Rs. 12 per year; postage, Rs. 3.

WANTED a Medical GRADUATE who can devote his whole time and correspond in English. Post permanent and in Bombay. Salary Rs. 150 with free quarters. Applications to "H. B.," care of this Office, before the 5th March.

A QUADRILLE PARTY will be given at the G. I. P. Railway Mechanics Institute, Parel, on FRIDAY next, the 26th instant. Dancing to commence at 9 p. m., local time. Tickets, Rs. 2 each, to admit one Gentleman and two Ladies can be obtained at the door.—H. DUNK, Honorary Secretary.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Tiffins, Dinners, Hot Joints from 1 till 3 p. m., Monthly Boarders taken.

MAP OF CHINA
AND
SEAT OF WAR IN THE FAR EAST.
Size, 36 inches × 30 inches.
Mounted on Cloth and Rollers.
COLOURED.
Price, Re. 1; postage, one anna.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, FURNISHED WITH LAMPS, GLASS AND CROCKERY COMPLETE.
SHEDDEN HOUSE, OOTACAMAND.
ONE of the best houses on the Nilgiris, contains Hall, dining and drawing rooms, five bed-rooms, five dressing and six bath-rooms, and with extensive stabling and out-offices.
Apply to H. W. BLISS, Madras C.S.,
Ootacamand.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
IGATPURI HOTEL.
THE NEW CATERER of the Igatpuri Government Travellers' Bungalow has a spare Bungalow comfortably furnished and commanding a fine view, in a healthy and breezy situation on Church Hill at Igatpuri, specially prepared for visitors to the delightful Hill Station, only 85 miles from Bombay, and within easy distance of the Railway Station. Terms moderate. Apply to
COWASJEE NANABHOY.
P. S.—This Hotel will be opened on 1st March, 1886.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL..........£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND..............................£800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Bombay, [illegible] W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£22,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

NOTICES.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAYS.
ASSISTANT DRAFTSMAN WANTED, with mechanical experience. Salary, Rs. 35 to Rs. 45 per month according to ability.
Apply to LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT, Southern Mahratta Railways, Hubli.

WANTED
A MANAGER for the NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LAHORE, by the 15th March 1886. Salary Rs. 250, rising to Rs. 350, per mensem. Security of Rs. 5,000 in Cash or Government Promissory Notes indispensable. Apply to
SECRETARY, Lahore.

FOR BARODA AND DISTRICT.
PURE (Kangra Valley) HOLTA TEAS.
SINCE we established ourselves as SOLE AGENTS of the HOLTA TEA COMPANY, Limited, our Teas are supplied to Messes and Gentry, and are acknowledged by them as SUPERIOR and UNSURPASSABLE TEAS, of which a great desideratum has been felt for a long time past. We STRONGLY recommend our SUPERIOR Teas to those who have not tried them as yet.
Price-list on application.
MANECKJI JAMSHEDJI & Co.,
Sole Agents, Camp Baroda.

SCOTT & Co, M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 50 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES.
COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat sold at all Chemists, in bottles.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. The PRINCE of WALES,
K.G., K.G.C.S.I.
SIMPSON & CO.,
COACH-BUILDERS AND HARNESS-MAKERS, MADRAS,
ESTABLISHED 1840.

SIMPSON & Co. respectfully invite the attention of their Constituents and the Public of Bombay to their large collection of Carriages finished and in progress at their extensive Show-rooms in Madras. S. and Co.'s great experience gives them a perfect knowledge of the requirements of the European and Native Communities. Their Carriages, built by the most skilful workmen, of the finest materials, the woodwork being entirely of the best seasoned Indian grown Timber, and under direct European Supervision, after lengthened trial in every part of India, have been proved to stand our varying climate infinitely better than European imported Carriages, while S. and Co.'s prices, taking into consideration cost of freight, charges, etc., will bear very favourable comparison with the latter. S. and Co. devote special attention to Light Carriages of every description, suitable for and within the power of a single Arab or Australian, and would mention their Miniature Broughams. S. and Co.'s improved Victoria Phaetons seated comfortably for four persons. Their registered Landaulette Broughams, the latter forming a complete open and close carriage. The change in this can be instantly effected by a Lady, even while the carriage is in motion. This also applies to their Landaus. The latest designs in miniature and full-sized Canoe and the now very fashionable Sociable Barouche. The new Empress and Viceroy Phaetons, fitted with patent lever brakes and shifting coach-seats Mail and Stanhope Phaetons convertible to Wagonettes. Messrs. S. and Co. have made a speciality in Two-wheeled Dog-Carts in all shapes suited for horses and ponies. Buggies hung on Cee and under Springs and as Stanhope Gigs, Cee and under Spring State Carriages, as finished to the order of H. H. the Nizam, the Maharajah of Mysore, etc., and other Princes. S. and Co. would notice their Specialities in four-in-hand Mail Coach Drags, built specially light for India as supplied to the "Hyderabad Club" and to H. H. the Nizam, etc., etc. Regimental and other Drags in all the new designs for four-in-hand driving.

Drawings and estimates sent on application.

S. and Co.'s Harness Department is replete with Harness suitable for any description of Carriage, and includes every requisite for the Coach House and Stable.

201 Mount Road, Madras.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.
WANTED, a FEW TIME-KEEPERS, for the Engineer's Department Salary, Rs 25 to Rs. 40 per mensem. Apply to the ENGINEER, Port Trust, Elphinstone Circle.

AT TONG WAH & Co., the best and cheapest CHINESE HOUSE in INDIA, can be had a large variety of superior CHINA TEAS, CHINESE CURIOSITIES of every description, CHINESE SILK CLOTH, &c., &c.
AN EARLY TRIAL SOLICITED.
No. 42, Kalbadevi-road.

THE BOMBAY STEAM SOAP & CANDLE WORKS COMPANY, Limited,
ARE PREPARED to receive offers for the LEASE of their Soap Factory at Mahim. For particulars apply to the SECRETARY, No. 22, Esplanade Cross-road.

TO BE LET, from 1st April next, the very desirable upper-storied BUNGALOW, at Breach Candy, now in the occupation of Profes Wordsworth For rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st May next, an UPPER-STORIED FULLY FURNISHED BUNGALOW on "The Ridge," Malabar Hill. For rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st March next, a very desirable two-storied BUNGALOW, situated on Cumballa Hill now in the occupation of Dr. Peechy. For rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

ADVERTISING
ON
RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE Press, having leased from the
G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.
The B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY
AND
The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY,

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these four Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram, garrioned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of propit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad Gangawaram, and Tandur.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foo annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square will have the advantage of having their business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertise may be printed at moderate charges in English o any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R LINE.

Bombay, B. Bunder.	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parus
Musjid „	Bhosawul Junction*‡	Satari	Dapki
Byculla	Sowda	Shapura	Akola
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)	Boregaum
Parel Station	Raver	Nagpoor	Katipurna
Dadur	Khanapur	Hula Gate	Moortizapoo
Sion	Burhanpur	Budlapoor	Mohona
Coorla	Chandnee	Wangni	Koorun
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Narel	Budnaira*
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Chinchowlli	Malker
Tannah*	Bagmar	Kurjut*†	Chandoor
Deewa	Khundwa*†	Padesdari	Damergaum
Callian Junction*†	Jawar	Khandalla	Poolgaum
Titwalla	Beerh	Lanowlee*	Dygaum
Khadawali	Singaji	Karli	Wurdah†
Wassind	Harsud	Kurkulla	Pownar
Shapoor	Kirkeam	Tulligaun	Sindee
Atgaum	Bheringee	Salaivadi	Boree
Khurdee	Hurda*	Chinchwud	Kapri
Kussarah*	Timoornee	Kirkee	Saigaon
Egutpoorah	Pagdhal	Poona†¶¶	Jehwoor
Ghotee	Sewnee	Loonee	Keim
Bailgaum	Dharam Khundi	Oorooloe	Barsee Road
Deolalee B. Siding	Dularia	Yeoat	Marhen
Nassick Rd*	Etarsee for Hoshangabad	Kheirgaum	Unger
Kheirwadee	Rampur	Patus	Mohol
Niphar	Bagra	Dhond†	Packney
Lassulgaum	Semri	Borebail	Sholapur*‡
Munmar	Sohagpore*¶	Decksal and Bheegwan	Hoodgee
Nandgaum*	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Kartruz	Kurubgam‡
Naidongree	Bankeri	Poomulwaree	Doodneh
Chalisgaum	Babai	Warrengaum	Goodoor
Kujgaum	Gadawara	Nargaum	Goolburga
Galna	Bohanee	Khankeer	Shahabad*†‡
Pachora	Kureli (for Saugor)	Mulkapoor	Wadi
Myjee	Nursingpore	Biswa Bridge	Nulwar
Mussawud	Kuruk Bail	Nandoora	Yedagherry
Sisowlee		Jullum†	Sydapore Road
Julgaum		Sheagaum*	Kistna
			Chicksago
			Raichore*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE

Colaba	Boisur	Keem	Thasra
Church Gate Street	Wangaum	Palonee	Pali
Marine Line	Danoo Road	Uncleaur	Bjrehavi
Churney Rd	Goolwood	Broach*	Nariad
Grant Road	Wewjee	Chumargaum	Mehmoodabad
Mahaluxmee	Sunjan	Pallei	Baraiee
Parell	Bheelar	Meagaum	Ahmedabad†
Dadur	Damaun Rd.	Kurwan	Saburmutte
Mahim	Oodwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
Bandora	Pardee	Dubhoe	Sanund
Andaree	Bulsar	Bhadurpore	Charolee
Goregaum	Dongree	Etola	Jackwara
Berewlee (Dysur)	Beeleemora	Baroda*	Veerumgaum
Bhynder	Umulsar	Baiwa	Jhond
Bassein Road	Nowsaree	Wassud	Patree
Veraur	Murolee	Nowley	Kharraghora
Sopalla	Sucheen	Anand	Sabli Road
Palghur	Surat¶	Bhalnj	Lilapore Rd
	Amrolee	Oomret	Luctoran
	Sion	Dakor	Wadwan

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc*	Nawandgi	Gulaguda	Hyderabad
Chitapore	Tandur*	Shankarpalli	Secunderabad
Mulkid Gate	Dharur	Lingampallie	
	Gangawaram	Musapetgate	

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL LINE

Wadwan Junc. Do. City	Botad	Chital	Dhoraji
Limbdi	Ningala	Lunidhar	Sanashra
Chuda	Ujalvar	Kunkavav	Songad
Rampur	Dhola Junc.	Khakharia	Sihore
Kundli	Jalia	Vavdi	Vartej
	Dhasa	Jetpur	Ghadechi
	Lathi	Jetalsar	Bhavnagar

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines.
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments.
¶ 30 minutes for Dinner. ¶¶ 40 minutes for Dinner.

NOTICES.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION.
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.
ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps..Rs.
Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each .. 1.
Do. 10 do. 500 do. .. 1.
SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
OUR PATENT WICK CARBONS give the steadiest light.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES, improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.
NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other systems.
F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager for India.
41, Meadow-street.

FAST DYED KHAKI,
E. SPINNER & Co., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS, FOR
LEEMANN AND GATTY'S FAST DYED KHAKI,
HAVE received new and complete stock of the following materials, viz:—
DRILLS, in various qualities and shades.
COTTON SERGES, do. do.
WOOLLEN SERGES in Khaki, Blue and Chocolate.
SCARLET SERGES, for Officers and Privates.
TURBAN CLOTH, for Helmets and Native Pugrees,
LINEN CANVASS, for Havre-sacks, Tents, &c.
CORDS (Woollen and Cotton), very suitable for Riding Breeches.
LEG-BANDAGES, in Cotton.
LEG-BANDAGES (Woollen), in Khaki and Blue.
SEWING COTTON, in different numbers.
All the above material is warranted fast against Soap, Soda, Sun-light, Air and Perspiration.
Samples and Price-Current on application.

SOUNDY & Co., LD.
BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.
PIANOS {Intending Purchasers should see our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
PIANOS {With complete Iron Frames, no other kind kept in stock.
PIANOS {The largest and best Stock in India to select from.
PIANOS {By Collard and Collard, Kaps, Roenisch, Gerard, Adams and others.
PIANOS {By all the best makers at lowest price for Cash.
PIANOS {By Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, made to our special design, not obtainable elsewhere.
PIANOS {On the Hire purchase system by monthly payments of Rs. 25.
PIANOS {Sympathetic Grand Squares, Oblique Grand, Short Iron Grands, Full Grands.
PIANOS {A selection of Second-hand Instruments just returned from Hire, at exceedingly low prices.
PIANOS {The Iron Framed Pianotte at Rs. 400 Unequalled.
PIANOS {Rupees 25 monthly for 20 months secures a first-class instrument.
PIANOS {Rs. 400 cash, secures a Pianette of excellent tone and finish with complete Iron Frame, Zinc lined-packing case included.
PIANOS {Illustrated Price Lists in detail sent free by post.
SOUNDY & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY AND COMPANY,
REMOVED TO 9, FORBES STREET, FORT.
ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CART-WEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS. ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.
New ENGINES and BOILERS now in STOCK
Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 25 H.P.
Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 24' by 5'-9" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.
One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 26' by 6'-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.
The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.
One Beam Engine by Sir Wm. Fairburn diam. of cylinder 28" and stroke 5', complete with spur and pinion.
One horizontal Pumping-Engine, can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 28" and stroke 4.'
Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.
SOLE AGENTS
FOR
F. REDDAWAY & Co.'s
PATENT CAMEL-HAIR BELTING and EGYPTIAN COTTON-BELTING, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting, especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch, fit for high speeds not influenced by heat or steam, will run in water. The Cotton Belting excellent for hot climates. CHEAP and STRONGER than Leather.
HIGHEST AWARD, SILVER MEDAL
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.
Sales to date over 3,500,000 feet.
ALSO SOLE AGENTS
FOR
THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE STANLEY REECE PATENT ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.
JOHN TULLIS'S LEATHER BELTING.
CHEAPEST in the MARKET. Samples may be seen on application.

ENAMELLED IRON TABLETS.
(A Vitreous Coating of Sheet Iron.)
FOR SIGNS, PLACARDS, SHOW-CARDS,
For Railway Station Advertising, &c.
Impervious to the effects of Exposure in any Climate.
Absolutely Permanent—always Bright and Effective.
Railway Station Names and Notices, Street Names
Number Plates, Labels of every Description,
Artistic and Richly Coloured, and Decorated Panels for Ceilings and Walls.
WILLING & COMPANY, Limited,
70, St. Martin's-lane, London.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.
DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)
THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.
In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.
Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas Rorke, London.
Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used in stead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair-dressing is requisite Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world.
Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations.
Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcule which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever, prickly heat, &c. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

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BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Alfred Theatre, 9 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Byculla Club Ball.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 23rd:—Bhundara (s), from Calcutta. Yesterday:—Bhownuggur (s), from Bhownuggur.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Africana (s), for Mozambique, &c.; Venetia (s), Singapore and Hongkong; H. M. S. Mariner, Persian Gulf; and Patna (s), Coast and Calcutta.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Venetia and Asia left the dock yesterday.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 20th inst. shows an increase of Rs. 60,430 in receipts.

PEARSE AND CO., LIMITED.—The third ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of Messrs. Pearse and Company, Limited, was held yesterday afternoon at the Company's premises, No. 22, Apollo-street, Fort, when the report of the directors and balance-sheet of the accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1885, was submitted to the meeting and adopted, and a dividend of Rs. 8 per share was declared.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the morgue, Cammateepoora, on view of the body of Thomas Henry Barden, aged 19 years, an apprentice on board the s. s. Florida. On Tuesday evening, deceased, in coming out of the lower fore hold, missed his footing, fell from a height of about thirty-two feet, and was killed instantaneously. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by an accidental fall into the hold of a ship.

FOUND DEAD.—An adjourned inquest was resumed yesterday by the coroner at his bungalow, Clare Road, Byculla, into the circumstances connected with the death of a new-born female child that was found lying dead in an excavation on the Frere Land Reclamation ground on the 19th instant. The following verdict was recorded:—"That the body of the said female child unknown to the jurors was found in an advanced state of decomposition, but how it came by its death there is no evidence to say."

THEFT.—Venkoe Vittoo, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing three brass pots, the property of Venki, woman, from her house at Cammateepoora. During the absence of the complainant the accused entered her room, stole the pots and pledged them with a Marwarree, from whom they were recovered, on the theft being reported to the police. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and also admitted two previous convictions. He was sentenced to a term of six months' rigorous imprisonment.

PARSEE CRICKETERS IN ENGLAND.—A team of Parsee cricketers has arranged to leave Bombay for England by the end of April next to play 25 matches in the different towns of England, Scotland and Ireland. Their first match will be with the Marylebone Cricket Club at Lord's Ground on 27th and 28th May next, and immediately after they will play a match on the Oval Ground. Their other London appointments will be probably at Chrystal Palace, Alexandra Palace, Prince's Ground &c. Robert Henderson, the well-known professional of the Surrey County Cricket Club, is coming out here at great expense to give them a training of 2 months. He is hardly 22 years old, is a good medium-pace bowler and is a very good bat. He left London for Bombay by the last mail-steamer. This is the first venture of its kind in India.

THE EFFECTS OF DRINK.—An inquest was held yesterday by the coroner at the morgue, on view of the body of Paul Fischer, aged 38 years, a German watchmaker, unemployed. He was found lying dead in his room situated on the first floor of a house in Bake House-lane, Fort, on Tuesday night. Blood was found issuing from his nose, and he had a bottle containing kerosine-oil lying near him. The evidence adduced went to show that, on the 18th September last, he was discharged from the service of Mr. Edmond Charpie, watch-maker, Meadow-street, for drunkenness, and that he was very much addicted to drink. Dr. Sidney Smith, surgeon to the coroner, said, that from the evidence he had heard, and the appearance of the body, he was of opinion that the cause of death was apoplexy due to excessive drinking. A verdict to that effect was recorded.

THE RECENT THEFTS AT BYCULLA.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Sewa Kella, Veria Beechur, Jewa Vazir, noted dacoits of the Baroda district, were brought up on remand, and charged at the instance of Khan Bahadur Meer Abdool Ali, the Superintendent of the Detective Branch, on three separate counts of housebreaking by night and theft of property, consisting of gold and silver ornaments, wearing apparel, cash, and sundry other articles, of the collective value of Rs. 459-10, the property of Cumroodeen Alibux and two others residing in the Byculla district. The circumstances of the case have already appeared in these columns. The Magistrate, after recording evidence, convicted the three accused, and sentenced prisoner No. 1, who was proved to be the leader, to an accumulated term of twenty-one months' rigorous imprisonment, and prisoners Nos. 2 and 3, to an accumulated term of nine months' rigorous imprisonment each.

THE BOMBAY EDUCATIONAL UNION.—A meeting of head-masters and managers of private schools was held in the Robert Money Institution at 4 p.m. on Tuesday, to consider the draft rules of the Union of Schoolmasters, that was proposed to be established at their last meeting. There were present—Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Principal, Free General Assembly's Institution, in the chair; Rev. H. A. Bren and Mr. J. Jackson (Robert Money Institution); Dr. L. J. Pinto (Anglo-Portuguese School); Messrs. Hormasjee Jehangier (Bombay Proprietary School); W. F. Melvin (General Assembly's Institution); D. N. Wadia (Sir J. J. P. B. Benevolent Institution); Dadabhoy Pestonjee (Fort High School); Burjorjee C. Sanjana and Nusserwanjee C. Nanji (Chandarwadi High School); Prabhakar S. Wartak (Bombay Private English School); Sheik Fezullabhai Lakmanjee (Anjuman-i-Islam Schools); and Framjee Bomanjee Master (Bombay High School), honorary secretary. The minutes of the last meeting having been confirmed, and the draft rules having been adopted, it was resolved that the Union should be open to the representatives of non-Government Anglo-Vernacular and English-teaching schools, and that Educational officers and others interested in educational matters might with the consent of the members be invited to attend any meeting, or be admitted as honorary members of the Union. After going through some formal business, the meeting adjourned.

FESTIVITIES AT GORAI.—A correspondent writes:—There were great doings at Gorai, in Salsette, on Sunday, the occasion being the celebration of the first mass by a new priest, a native of the place. As first masses are very rarely said in rural districts, the event was looked upon by the Salsette public as one which called forth a display of all the finery that one possessed. From an early part of the day there was a stream of human beings, as might have been seen, pouring from all directions into Gorai—men, women, and children, some on foot, and others in rekias and bullock-carts. The women were clad in long white garments, and the girls were mostly dressed in the European antiquated fashion. A salvo of bombs was let off, while the new celebrant was conveyed, under the canopy of umbrellas of rich damask, to the chapel, followed by a crowd of friends, with a band playing. When the party had reached their destination, the chapel bells sent forth a succession of joyous peals. There was a good deal of crush, all being eager to witness the ceremonies. The solemnities of the mass being over, the ceremony of kissing the hands of the new celebrant was gone through. The principal streets of the place were made gay with an abundance of banners and flags of variegated colours, as well as some pretty triumphal arches. The chapel presented a very lively scene, where a host of native confectioners maintained a roaring trade.

INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES, GRANT ROAD.—The committee recently appointed to take over the management of the above Institution held a meeting on Monday evening. The question of the special public meeting which it is intended to call was considered, and a sub-committee appointed to make all the necessary detailed arrangements. It is expected that many parents of deaf and dumb children resident in the mofussil will be anxious to avail themselves of the educational advantages which the establishment offers, and, therefore, special arrangements must be made for the accommodation of such children in the immediate neighbourhood of the Institution. In order to provide for the lodging, boarding and general supervision of pupils attending as day-scholars, representative gentlemen of the various denominations will be invited to form committees to undertake the responsibility of seeing to the interests and requirements of the deaf-mute children of their class. The assistance of such committees will be cordially welcomed, and every facility possible will be afforded them by the general committee to secure the comfort and well-being of the pupils they may send for education. The committee of management are gratified to observe that they have already received many spontaneous offers of pecuniary help, and they feel satisfied that as soon as their appeal for aid is fairly before the public, the benevolent of every class in the community will generously come forward to sustain this—one of the most necessary of the charitable establishments of the city.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning *grey* or *white*, or *falling off*, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN DEPOSIT AND LOAN SOCIETY, LIMITED.

THE third ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Society was held yesterday evening at No. 22 Forbes Street, Fort, Mr. P. Gerrard, the chairman of the society, presiding. The following report of the directors for the half-year ending 31st December 1885 was submitted to the meeting:—

The accounts have been very carefully audited by Messrs. W. B. Wright and W. R Stevenson, and the thanks of the shareholders are due to them for their honorary work. The capital of the Society has been steadily increasing. 1,099 shares have been taken up by 130 members of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, and of this number 750 are fully paid up. Loans to the aggregate value of Rs. 10,670 were granted to 56 members of the E. & A. I. Association after careful examination and on approved security. The earnings of the Society during the half-year amounted to Rs. 576, while the cost of wages, rent, interest on deposits, and other miscellaneous charges amounted to Rs. 194-11-11, leaving a balance of Rs. 381-4-1 as net profit, which the directors propose to divide as follows:—Dividend at 9 per cent. Rs. 310-2-10.; reserve fund, Rs. 20; preliminary expenses, Rs. 26-1-3; bonus to clerk, Rs. 25. Several members having represented that a possible inconvenience may arise in the disposal of shares, should a member desire to do so, the directors have passed the following resolution as a rule of procedure:—"In the event of the death of a shareholder who has paid up his or her shares in full, or on his or her leaving India permanently, the directors may help him or her in disposing of his or her shares at par, in preference to the shares of this Society."

A resolution was then passed, adopting the above report. A dividend of 9 per cent. per annum was declared. Messrs. P. Gerrard and A. Rule were re-elected directors of the Society. The election of Messrs H. DeSilva and W. J. Essai as directors of the Association was confirmed, and that of Mr. J. E. Keess was also confirmed as secretary of the Society. A vote of thanks was tendered to the auditors of the accounts of the Society, Messrs. W. B. Wright and W. R. Stevenson. Mr. A. Rule was appointed vice-president of the Society in the place of Mr. J. E. Keess. A vote of thanks was then tendered to the directors and the chairman of the Society, and the meeting terminated.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the CHIEF JUSTICE and Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)

A CLAIM BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE *vs.* BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

THIS case came on again to-day for their Lordships' decision on the question of the costs of the suit in the lower Court. The judgment in the appeal has already been reported. In the original suit, Mr. W. H. Crowe, then Sessions Judge of Poona, found all the issues in the defendant's favour, and dismissed the suit brought by the Secretary of State with costs. Government appealed from that decision, affirming that the lower Court had misconstrued the documentary evidence in the case, and had erroneously rejected documentary evidence of the appellant, which was admissible. Their Lordships held that the marsh lands, which had not been defined and were in dispute, should be divided into two equal parts by a line drawn from the middle of the Malad creek between Parsowa and Palee. The decree of the lower Court was varied, and each party was to bear his own costs of the appeal. As regarded the costs of the suit in the lower Court, the appellant's pleader (Rao Saheb Vasudeo J. Kirtikar) was requested to ascertain from Government whether they would insist on the payment of the costs of the suit by the defendant. The Chief Justice, however, remarked, that it would be right if Government did not insist on the payment, but paid their own costs of the suit,—considering that the defendant had grounds to believe that Colonel Francis had authority to give a decision in the matter of the disputed land. A question regarding 188 acres of disputed land was also reserved. To-day Mr. Kirtikar appeared for the appellant; and Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Farran, and Mr. Jardine, with Mr. Shantaram, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Macpherson said he had not heard whether Government consented to pay their own costs of the suit.

Mr. Wasudeo intimated that he was instructed by Government to say that they could not consent to abandon their claim to the costs of the suit without first knowing what the Court's order as to the mesne profits would be; and they might have to appeal to the Privy Council on that if on no other ground. Moreover, Government would not consent except on the defendant's undertaking not to appeal to the Privy Council; for in the event of an appeal being made, the question as to costs should be open to the consideration of their Lordships of the Privy Council along with the other questions in the case.

Mr. Macpherson urged that the defendant was entitled to the costs under the circumstances of the case. He was also entitled to an equitable consideration in respect of the 188 acres which had been included by Colonel Francis in the Ambivlee village. This was all the more necessary, because if the defendant had been driven to a separate suit in respect of them, questions of difficulty might have arisen in the suit; whereas if the questions were determined between the parties, who were now before the Court, it would be saving time and expense. As regarded the costs, the amount was not a great matter; but still, on principle, the defendant was entitled to them, and not the plaintiff. As to the mesne profits, Mr. Macpherson contended that the evidence in the case pointed rather to the fact that the limestone was taken more out of the portion now allotted to the defendant than out of the other portion going to the plaintiff's share.

The Chief Justice said that, on equitable grounds, the Court was not prepared to grant mesne profits to the plaintiff.

Mr. Wasudeo said he was not prepared to concede that 188 acres was outside the limits of Ambivlee, or that that question might be determined in the present suit. From the pleadings in the case, it was clear that the defendant was not entitled to raise that question in the present suit. He denied the plaintiff's right *in toto*, and he was not entitled to any equitable consideration at this late stage of the proceedings. Plaintiff was driven to the necessity of a suit by the defendant's conduct; and as he had substantially succeeded in the suit, he was entitled both to the costs of the suit and to mesne profits. It was not true to say that the result of the evidence pointed to the fact that limestone was taken out of the portion of the marsh now assigned to the defendant by the Court's order. The meaning of that order would have to be made clear in the decree as assigning the marsh in dispute in equal portions to the plaintiff and the defendant.

Their Lordships took time to consider their decision.

(Before Mr. Justice NANABHAI HARIDAS and Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

A JUDGE AND JURY DISAGREEING IN A MURDER CASE.

THE EMPRESS *vs.* MANIA DAYAL.

THE accused was charged before Mr. J. W. Walker, Session Judge of Ahmedabad, with murder and dishonestly receiving stolen property. The jury unanimously found the prisoner not guilty of murder, but guilty of receiving stolen property. The Session Judge, not agreeing with the verdict, referred the case for the orders of the High Court, and the reference was argued to-day. The Hon. Mr. Latham, with Mr. Pandurung, acting Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Govindram Tripathi, for the accused.

The facts of the case were that the accused, about thirteen-years of age, was seen with the deceased, who was still younger in years, and gave him some sweetmeats on the evening he disappeared, the 1st December last. Accused lived in a neighbouring house and was well known to the child. Shortly after his disappearance, the accused denied all knowledge regarding him. He had, however, made a confession on the 7th December, and again before the committing magistrate on the 14th December. The medical evidence was that the child's body had been submerged in water for some time, but that owing to decomposition, the exact cause of death could not be ascertained. The finding of the body in a well with the bangles missing proved clearly, the Session Judge thought, that the child was killed for the sake of the ornaments. The confessions of the accused, taken with the facts proved in the case, left not the least doubt in the Session Judge's mind that the accused killed the child for the sake of his ornaments. Mr. Walker remarked that, under a recent decision of the High Court, it was useless for a judge to refer a case to the Court where he differed from the verdict of the jury, unless it clearly appeared that the verdict was perverse and patently wrong. If the judge entirely differed, however, from the verdict and found that justice would be defeated by the verdict given, he had no option under section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code, but was bound to submit the case to the High Court. The decision must, in all cases, Mr. Walker remarked, turn on an appreciation of the evidence and the probabilities of the case. In the great majority of cases, two views may be formed. It may be impossible to show that either view was perverse and patently wrong; but it may be shown that the one view taken was superficial and inconsistent with the facts, and that the other view should be held proved. If a judge considers that a jury in a Court of Session has taken the wrong view, and that for the ends of justice the other view should be taken, he is bound to refer the case, for section 307 of the Code provides that the judge shall submit the case, not that he may submit it. It is plain that the Legislature has placed a jury before a Court of Session on a somewhat different footing and on a distinctly lower status than a jury before a High Court; for the unanimous verdict of a jury before a Court of Session may be set aside by the High Court; but such a verdict by a jury before the High Court is conclusive. The persons who serve on juries in the mofussil are not usually persons of much business experience and knowledge of the world, or of a class and race habitually accustomed to debate questions of public and general interest or familiar with the dispensing of justice in the courts. Apart from a prejudice against convictions in murder cases, it appeared to Mr. Walker that the Legislature, by compelling the judge to refer a case under certain circumstances to the High Court, left it open to the High Court to weigh the evidence and decide which view of the facts should prevail. In the present case, Mr. Walker was unable to state that the verdict of the jury was perverse; whether it was manifestly wrong was a question of fact.

Mr. Latham cited a number of authorities in support of the Session Judge's argument that the verdict of the jury in this case was wrong, and that on the facts, a conviction was required in the interests of justice.

Their Lordships, after hearing the arguments of counsel, and looking into the facts of the case, were of opinion that it was not shown that the verdict of the jury was unreasonable. The prisoner was therefore ordered to be acquitted and discharged.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—JAN. 24.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

THE following among other matters were heard at a sitting of the Court before Mr. Justice Bayley yesterday:—

RE MOTI JAN, AN ACTRESS.—Mr. Lang, on behalf of Nowroji Dhunjeebhoy, proprietor of a theatrical company, and Mahomed Sadak, a bailiff of the Small Causes Court, appeared in connection with a rule *nisi* which had been granted in the previous week, calling upon them to show cause why they should not be committed for contempt of court for arresting the insolvent, an actress, when she was under the protection of the Court. The insolvent was arrested on an evening as she was proceeding to perform at the Hindee Theatre, and being taken to jail was not released until the proprietors paid to Nowrojee Dhunjeebhoy the amount of the decree. The rule was not served on Mr. Lang's clients until Monday last, and he asked for a postponement, affirming that there was no contempt of Court in the matter.

The Commissioner said the interim order of the Court was distinctly shown to the bailiff.

Mr. Manker said he had no objection to a postponement on condition that his client was served in time with a copy of the affidavit to be filed by the other side.

The matter was then postponed on the understanding that a copy of the affidavits to be filed was served on the insolvent by Monday next.

RE HIRACHUND LUKHMICHUND AND ANOTHER.—Mr. Perozshah Mehta, for the insolvents, moved absolute a rule for the withdrawal of the petition. Mr. Lang, for the creditors at whose instance the abovenamed persons were adjudicated insolvents, said he would consent to the withdrawal on the payment to his clients of their costs. This being consented to, the rule was made absolute.

RE MAHOMED ROWJEE.—Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, who is an actor at the Hindee Theatre, moved for an interim order.

Mr. Dhairyavan, for Pallonjee Dhunjeebhoy, a creditor, said he was instructed to oppose the application; but he applied for a short postponement, as his client was having the affidavit of opposition stamped on the lower floor.

His Lordship remarked that, in that case, there was virtually no opposition.

Mr. Dhairyavan asked his Lordship to wait a short time, as he had often waited in such matters.

His Lordship said he had never waited for sluggish opposing creditors; and granted the insolvent an interim order.

RE PESTONJEE BURJORJEE MISTREE.—Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order, which was granted.

RE WILLIAM VALENTINE SPIERS.—Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for a rule calling upon the creditors to show cause why satisfaction should not be entered up as to the debts mentioned in the schedule. He now moved on a proper affidavit, which was wanting when he made a similar application on a previous occasion. The application was granted.

RE NARONDAS RAMDAS.—Mr. Dhairyavan, for a creditor, moved that the petition be dismissed for want of prosecution. It was dismissed accordingly.

RE MORARJEE NENSEY AND ANOTHER.—Mr Manker, for the insolvents, said this was an unfortunate case, there having been several adjournments for the convenience of others. Now again, Mr. Budroodin, counsel for Lukhmidas Khimjee and Company, opposing creditors, was absent from Bombay.

His Lordship.—If counsel wish to leave their work here and go elsewhere, I don't see why I should suit their convenience.

Mr. Lang, for the opposing creditors, said the case had been adjourned two or three times already.

Mr. Manker said it was once adjourned on account of the marriage of Lukhmidas Khimjee's daughter; another time on account of the death of the mother of Narrotum, a witness; a third time on account of Mr. Budroodin having gone to Malligaum; and now another adjournment was wanted because he had gone to Pahlunpore.

His Lordship peremptorily fixed the hearing of the petition on Wednesday next.

DISCHARGES.—The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges:—Esoofali Mia Saheb Goolam Hoosein; Mia Saheb Goolam Hoosein Mula Abdool Cassum; Kampta Thakurpersad; and Mowjee Dewjee.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 25.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

521-81—Payne, G and S—Essa Hajee Moladina, vs Rehimabai—Mirza, H K.
118-83—Bicknell and K—Bhagoobai, vs Kristnajee Arjoon—R Skipsey.
250-85—Payne, G. and S—A Morton, vs Lieut-Colonel A F Dobbs—Macfarlane and E.
333-85—Craigie, L and O—Dayachund Malookchund, vs Anundrao Bulwant and another—Little, S. F and N.
307-81—Little, S F and N—Sha Welljee Natha vs Laljee Kessowjee and another—Macfarlane and E.
64-81—Thakurdas D and C—The New Piece-goods Bazaar Coy vs Kessowjee Hemraj and others—Little, S F and N.
110-81—Little, S F and N—Luckmidas Khimjee and others vs Shaik Essa bin Khulifa and others—Payne, G and S.
79-81—Ardesir and H—Dorabjee Nanabhoy Wadia vs Ruttonjee Cursetjee Wadia—Craigie, L and O.
For final hearing on Commissioner's report.
609-79—Little, S F and N—Ruttonjee Dossabhoy Baxterna vs Dadabhoy Dossabhoy Baxterna—Payne, G and S.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE SCOTT.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

452-84—Tobin and R—Narayen Janardhun Chhatre, vs Venayek Cassinath Madhalay—Wadia and G.
398-84—Thakurdas D and C—Janmahomed Cassum, vs Valub Mahomed bin Rujub—Tyabji and D. Part heared.
427-81—E Wilkin—Balaram Gungaram and another, vs Mahomedally Dossaji—R Skipsey.
211-85—Ardesir and H—Hajee Abubucker Ismail and another, vs Mahomed Acoob—Tyabjee and D.
91-81—Balkrishna and B—Chandbhoy Amonjee and another, vs Mariambai and others—Tyabjee and D, and in person.
222-83—Tyabjee and D—Butchraj Ramsook and another vs Luxuminarayen Chogalal—Payne, G and S.
223-83—Payne, G and S—Luxuminarayen Chogalal vs Sadasook Butchraj—Tyabjee and D.
224-83—Tyabjee and D—Butchraj Ramsook and others vs Luxuminarayen Chogalal—Payne, G and S.
To speak to the minutes of the Decree.
122-80—Ardesir and H—The New Alexandria S and W Co vs Vadilal Sakurchund—Jefferson, B and D.

(Before the Hon. Sir WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

312-81—E Wilkin—Keshowji Hunsraj and another vs Bai Kesser and others—Mulji B B—Settled.
485-85—Thakurdas, D and C—Fatmabai and others vs Haji Goolmahomed bin Haji Murzoola—In person.
488-85—Payne, G and S—Haji Mahomed Haji Essa vs Ellappa Ballaram and others—Thakurdas, D and C and Macfarlane and E.
398-85—Tyabji and D—Toolsidas Raghuverdas vs Raghunathdas Jankidas—Crawford and B.
496-85—Janardhen G—Liladhur Jawat and another vs Damji Gowa—Tyabji and D.
497-85—Ardasir and H—Ferozshaw Pallonji vs Pallonji Pestonji and another—Nanu and H.
502-85—Payne, G and S—Jan Mahomed Noor Mahomed vs Vusta Cullianjee—In person.
514-85—T H Pearse—(For pauper)—Shaik Ahmed Kurrim Mahomed vs Hyath Essa—Balkrishna and B.
515-85—Little, S. F and N—Kadurbhoy Hussonbhoy and another vs Dawoodbhoy Hussonbhoy—Pestonji and K.
516-85—M M Munshi—Goswami Shri Nursinglalji Mahraj vs Ardesir Bezonji and others—Shamrao P.
519-85—Ardesir and H—Awabai vs Bomonji Dhunjibhoy Mistry—Payne, G and S.
520-85—Tyabji and D—Premji Ludha vs Dossa Doongersey and others—Little, S, F and N.

BENGAL.

HEALTH OF CALCUTTA.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Saturday, February 13th, was 203, aganist 240 and 224 in the two preceding weeks, 87 less than that of the corresponding week last year. The figure is less than the average of the quinquennium by 39. There were 19 deaths from cholera, against 29 and 37 in the two previous weeks. The deaths from fevers and bowel-complaints were below those of the corresponding week last year. The general mortality of the week was 24·4 per mile per annum.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA—During the week ended the 13th of February there were 203 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 24·4 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 240 deaths, and the death-rate was 28·9 per thousand. There was 1 death from small-pox, 19 from cholera, 55 from fevers, 16 from tetanus, and 6 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified:—7 Non-Asiatic, 3 Mixed Races, 151 Hindus, 42 Muhammadans, and 0 other races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks:—The total number of deaths registered during the week was 203 against 240 and 224 in the two preceding weeks, 87 less than that of the corresponding week last year. The figure is less than the average of the quinquennium by 39. There were 19 deaths from cholera, against 29 and 37 in the two previous weeks. The deaths from fevers and bowel complaints were below those of the corresponding week last year. The general mortality of the week was 24·4 per mile per annum.

MILLER'S MOSQUITO BITE LOTION relieves at once, and prevents inflammation. Per bottle, Re. 1.—PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

REMENYI'S VIOLINS.

AT the present time when so much interest is being evinced respecting the famous Hungarian violinist, who is shortly to appear in Bombay, a few words respecting the various instruments he plays on may not be out of place. Remenyi is the proud possessor of over thirty violins, including choice specimens by Amati, Cremona, Guanatius, Stradivarius, Lupot, etc. His favourite violin is a "Lupot," which rejoices in the name of "Her Ladyship," and which at the hands of her doting master receives more attention and "violets," than half the petted children of the present day. "Her Ladyship" has had an eventful history which we append, taken from the *Daily Telegraph* (London):—

It was made by Nicholas Lupot, in Paris, A.D., 1818. Its form and outlines are made correctly after the pattern of Antonius Stradivarius' greatest and largest models. The tone is noble, carrying, loud, but not noisy. The workmanship, absolutely perfect. The varnish—a very important thing in a violin—is golden, transparent. The scroll, bold and masterly. The F holes, graceful, and perfection. The top part has a beautiful curve—so has the bottom. The eight corners evince the master's hand. The maple wood employed in constructing this instrument is glossy, and the flames are glorious—you can see, as it were, an inch deep through the varnish into the wood's grain. The top is made of soft pine wood, and has straight and well-divided grains, which is pleasurable to the eye contemplating it through its magnificent varnish. The father of N. Lupot, Francois, was a favourite pupil of Stradivarius. He made very excellent violins, and settled in Orleans (France). After a couple of years he left Orleans for Paris, and there his son Nicholas became the greatest violin-maker of modern times. He copied only the model of Stradivarius, and his workmanship is as good as that of Stradivarius himself, if not better. Simon, the first violinist at the Grand Opera Paris, ordered a violin in 1815, and told Nicholas that he wanted the very perfection in workmanship as well as in wood and varnish. Nicholas consented, but asked for time and leisure. To this Simon agreed. Nicholas finished this wonderful instrument in 1818 and had it exhibited at the Conservatoire of Paris for a whole year. After this time Simon became the happy possessor of Lupot's masterpiece. He played on it until his death. In 1840 Mr. Goding, the celebrated brewer in London, who was a great collector of violins, and who certainly had at that time the finest collection, went from London to Paris expressly to buy this matchless instrument, and he had it in his collection until his death. After his demise Mr. R. D. Hawley, of Hartford, Connecticut, U.S. of America, who has at the present time the grandest collection of violins of the great masters, purchased it, and had it amidst his gems. Remenyi made the acquaintance of Hawley in 1878, when he gave a concert at Hartford during his concert tour in the United States. Seeing this wonderful violin in the collection, he coveted it with his utmost fervour, but could not get it, or buy it, until two years after, when Mr. Hawley, after a concert, in which Remenyi did his very best to arouse the violinistic enthusiasm of his friend, became at last tractable, and the instrument was given by him to Remenyi. This is the story of Remenyi's violin. Remenyi is also the possessor of perhaps the finest viola in the world; it is known as "the Cathedral" and was made by Paolo Magini in Brescia in 1617. For sonority of tone it is acknowledged to be without a rival, and is valued at £1,500, which sum M. Remenyi has more than once refused for it. When travelling all his violins are insured for their value, the sum being £15,000.

MR. EDWIN ARNOLD'S VISIT TO INDIA.

WRITING from the Camp at Paniput on Dec. 30, Mr. Edwin Arnold says:—Delhi is astir, outside and inside her walls, with "the pomp, pride and circumstance of glorious war." An army of forty thousand troops of all arms—the flower of the Queen-Empress' forces in India—has been gathered under the ramparts on the northern face of the city, or dispersed over the plains to the south. The southern force has been lying beyond the Kootub Minar, about eleven miles from Delhi, in a country flat, like all the district round about the city, but broken with nullahs and ancient buildings, and so affording useful ground for the various manœuvres in which it was desired to exercise Sir Charles Macgregor's divisions. A drive to this point takes you through some very interesting portions of old Delhi, as well as brings the explorer upon a military spectacle of singular charm and novelty. The road leads by the majestic Jumma Musjid, the largest mosque in all the nations of Islam, the boast of Shah Jehan and of Aurungzebe, in which are deposited, besides many precious copies of the "perspicuous Book," the *Kafsh-i-Mubarak*, or Prophet's slipper, filled with jasmine, and the *Mui-i-Mubarak*, a hair of Muhammad's moustache. You may turn aside so as to see the ruins of Indrapat, the ancient Indraprastha, capital of King Yudhisthira of the Mahabharata, the tomb of Azizah Kokal Tash, foster-brother of Akbar the Great, and also that of the Poet Khosran, whom Saadi himself visited for the sake of his "Majnun and Leila." Returning to the Ajmir Gate road the observatory of Jey Singh is passed, exactly resembling that at Jeypore with massive gnomous and astralabes of masonry. Farther on rises the handsome monument of Safdar Jung, who fought with the Rohillas, and, being defeated, took the fatal step of calling in the Marathas. All this district, however, near and far, is covered with ruined mosque and tombs, some in marble, some in sandstone, some of both materials mixed; so that wherever the eye falls it lights upon domes, cupolas, arches, and columns, showing amidst the groves, or towering above them, a very wilderness of vanished pride and splendour. There must be hundreds of stately edifices thus scattered over the face of this southern plain, and beneath their ruins lie the remains of five or six successive cities, for here is the grave of dynasties, the very Golgotha of bygone empires. Through their crumbling relics you arrive at last at the group of ancient buildings in the midst of which the Kutub Minar lifts its lofty beauty to the sky, a pillar of fluted masonry two hundred and forty feet high, embellished at each of its tapering stories with inscriptions in the Tughra character of Arabic, which is so ornamental. The second story of the marvellous pillar is completely belted, with the *Asma-el-husna*, the "Ninety-nine Beautiful Names of Allah." Can any one imagine the effect of this conical column, with its deep flutings and diminishing cones, soaring, rose-colour and snow-white, into the blue—twice the height of the Duke of York's Column, and adorned with flowing deep-cut Arab scripts, with sculptured lamps, bells, and bosses? Hard by is the mosque of Kutbu 'l Islam, which Ibn Batuta describes with such admiration, built in 1191 A.D. of the fragments of twenty-seven Hindoo temples, the ancient fanes of Brahminical Delhi. It is curious here to observe the mutilated figures of Indian mythology blended with Moslem inscriptions and Pathan cupolas: while, close at hand, is the famous iron pillar, "the Arm of Renown of Raja Dhâva." This is a solid shaft of malleable iron, more than sixty feet long and seventeen inches in diameter, deeply planted in the earth, where it is said to rest on the head of the Great Snake, the King of the Nagas. Many inscriptions are upon the shaft, and the dent of a cannon ball may be seen which Nadir Shah fired at it, with the intention of breaking down the idolatrous "Lat." But it stands, and may well stand unshaken for ten thousand years longer. A group of Sikhs and Bengali sepoys at the pillar were trying their destiny. If you have the orthodox belief and can make your hands meet round it, standing with your back to the iron, the chances are that your next existence will be agreeable. We did not consult an oracle not propitious to "Kaffirs," and, moreover, based upon such wholly gymnastic conditions. Should you diverge a few miles eastward Jughlakabad may be visited—a citadel full of ruins and tombs, haunted by panthers and cheetahs, amid its thick undergrowth of thorns and cactus. The monument of Juna Khan is there, the *Khuni Sultan* or "bloody King," a cruel tyrant, whose successor, Firwz Shah, procured written acquittances from many of those whom he had oppressed, and placed them in a chest at the foot of the King's tomb, in order that he might show them to the Angels of Judgment, Mukir and Nakir, and so, perhaps, escape punishment.

The head-quarters of the Army of Exercise lay behind the Ridge, about two miles from Delhi. There the Commander-in-Chief had a much more elaborate encampment, as befitted his rank and responsibilities—pitched, as was before remarked, in the self same spot where his tent, as a subaltern, stood during the great siege. The General's quarters were to the right of the Allipur-road; approached upon gravelled paths, this vistas of tropical plants by road pathways leading into a spacious canvas mansion, as handsome and well-furnished as any dwelling could be. We had the honour of dining there, and, excellent as the banquet was, the conversation, rich with the recollections and opinions of the many distinguished officers present, was even a better feast. It turned, after some talk of the forthcoming manœuvres, upon the incidents of the siege of which every surrounding spot memorialised, and the conviction left upon the mind was that accurate history is impossible. I heard published accounts of the storming of the city gainsayed upon the highest authority in a hundred particulars. The chief told me himself exactly how the Chand-in-Chouk was gained, and a more thrilling story could not be related; but you will not find the truth in Kaye or elsewhere. Then, too, it is currently stated that Outram and Campbell met at Lucknow, in the open, and sensational paintings have been exhibited, depicting the generals grasping hands on horseback, amid a brilliant staff, and a great crowd of soldiers and spectators. The Commander-in-Chief, however, who was one of the relieving column, laughingly explained to me that these heroes met through a hole in the Residency wall practised by the pickaxe of a sapper, and recounted to me particulars of the retirement which utterly refute the second-hand accounts of the accepted books. It seems a sad conclusion, but nothing in fiction is so false as history. The historian pretends to know too much; but if he came upon the ground, and spoke with the actors, he would blot every other line. All about the country, far and near, in the vicinity of headquarters, gleamed groups of tents, by scores and hundreds, with painted boards, denoting here the Commissariat, there the Pontoon Corps; in another spot the Transport. Horses going in troops to be exercised or watered, carts in interminable lines, creaking along with fodder; heavy guns rumbling, camels snorting, orderlies galloping hither and thither, flags fluttering in the breeze, bugles blowing cheery calls, the roll of drums, the tramp of feet, arms brightly glittering and brilliant uniforms glancing to and fro—the scene presented all the picturesqueness of war without its terror and sorrow. The English public will learn from other sources the details of the military movements which are to ensue, and the names and bearing of all the distinguished regiments which are to be present on the day of the grand march-past, fixed for the 19th of January. This is only a sketch, in slight and light outlines, of the aspect which the environs of the Imperial City have recently presented during the marching and counter-marching of the various forces drawn to the walls of Delhi.

I had, however, a particular desire to see Paniput, the famous plain where the Northern Divisions were to concentrate, and where so many great and fatal battles have been waged. It was there that the Kuru and Panda Princes of the Mahâbhârata fought their gigantic contest, after the God Krishna had pronounced to Arjuna in his war-chariot the divine verses of the *Bhagavad-Gita*. There also Baber, Timur, and Nadir Shah slew hetacombs; and upon that same plain—like Bœotia, or "dancing ground of Mars"—Ahmed Shah Abdali so bloodily defeated the Mahrattas. No one outside the Intelligence Department knew much about this place, which lies off the line of railway on the right bank of the Jumna, about fifty-four miles north of Delhi, upon the Kurnal road, and is seldom or never visited by Sahebs. It seemed, however, that there must be some commanding physical conditions in the contour of the district to account for its importance in history—conditions which it would be interesting to study, besides the high classical import of the spot to any student of Hindu philosophy, as the scene chosen for the sublime "Song Celestial." I resolved, therefore, to undertake a little private expedition to Paniput and "laid a dâk" for that purpose. The road leads over "the ridge," past the chief localities of the English position in the siege of 1857, and through the village of Budla-ka-Serai, where the rescuing troops first met the mutineers. Thereafter it continues in a perfectly straight course, over a vast plain unbroken by the slightest acclivity during all the twenty-seven kos of the route. This is—and must always have been—the main line of communication from Umballa and the Punjab; and, admirably metalled at present with *kunkur*, it is shaded for the most part with groves of acacia, tamarind, and peepul trees, and bordered with far-stretching flats, sometimes grass-clad like a cricket-field; sometimes studded with clumps of palm and thorn, and pretty interspersed bushes like a vast Indian park. From time to time a large pool lies alongside the road where herons, bitterns, and the great grey cranes placidly fish. A stream now and then, trickling to the Jumna, necessitates a bridge; and frequent wayside wells tempt the camel-drivers and *byl-wallahs* to form a picturesque encampment. But all throughout the route to Paniput is level as a billiard table, and the herds of antelope on either side may be watched bounding away for miles. As far, therefore, as fighting-ground is concerned, any one five square miles of this enormous flat would serve as well as another, in regard to what the traveller can judge. Perhaps the entire plain was called *Kurukshetra* by the Hindoos of the Mahabharata, on one side as well as the other of the sacred River.

Arriving before sundown at the town of Paniput, I passed a little beyond its mouldering walls of brick to put up at a lonely dâk bungalow, very seldom tenanted. This sandy compound looked forth on a sandy maidan, where a white vulture, perched on a broken chatty, alone enlivened the scene. Yet somewhere about, in this great expanse, those antique armies had certainly struggled and bled, and, if old records were true, some half-million of Hindu, Moslem, and Afghan warriors had left their bones or ashes within view of the self-same spot where my rice was cooking. There were mounds to the southward of possible importance strategically on such an endless plain, and the flat roofs of Paniput town climbed a little upon what seemed a slight ridge. No doubt this place, occupying almost the only rising ground for leagues around, and distant about nine miles from the Jumna, on a terrain perfectly suited for elephants and cavalry, would be a very probable battlefield. It is about as far as a defending host would move forth to cover Indraprastha or Delhi—about as near as an invader might be allowed to come unopposed after outlying victories. In the town itself some Brahman, or native of authority, would be sure to know where Balaji Ras and Ahmed Shah contended, and where ancient tradition fixed the field of the Bhagavad-Gita and of the great battle fought by the Kuru Princes. I entered the crumbled portals of Paniput and inquired for the *burra admi*, the chief personage. This was universally said to be "the Nawab Sahib," and I was led accordingly through many narrow and mean streets to an old house, where, responding to his name, an extremely aged Muslim gentleman appeared. He was well nigh blind with ophthalmia and quite toothless, but delightfully courteous, and much interested. He said he had heard his grandfather speak of "Bhao Saheb's" dreadful battle, and how he died on his elephant. He knew that Ahmed Shah Abdah "beat the Mahrattas, and slew a lakh of them, and shut another lakh into this same town of Paniput, all of whom he massacred next morning letting them out of the gates in lots, 'like sheep at bairam.'" We held this historical inquest, seated on rugs, in his courtyard, amid some five score of townspeople; but he did not know, nor care one courie, where the ancient Pandu battle was fought. Thanking the garrulous old gentleman, I resumed my quest, hunting now for some Brahman; but the Christmas holidays had caused the one schoolmaster of the place to be absent, and the only other Brahman in the town, except a Shashi, who was sick, had never read the Bhagavad-Gita, and did not even know the name "Kurukshetra." An intelligent Hindoo boy offered to guide me to a *bahut purana nishan*, a "very old monument;" but when we arrived on the spot this proved to be only a marble table commemorating the death of Ibrahim Lodi, killed in 1526 A. D., with seven thousand of his men, at Paniput, by Baber, the Delhi Emperor. Ram Balaji copied for me the inscription, and it was the only record I found in the vicinity, which was, in fact, absorbed about cotton-selling, and quite oblivious of its own renown in history. When I left the little bungalow, I inscribed on its whitewash a brief memorandum of my failure:—

From Delhi's walls to Paniput I came,
To view those scenes of immemorial fame,
Where Asia's sceptre thrice was lost and won,
And *Bhagavad-Gita* told to Pritha's son.
But where on "Kurukshetra" that was taught
None knew, nor if the ancient fights were fought;
Therefore—bethinking what a dream is Fame—
To Delhi, back from Paniput, I came.

As we quit Delhi for Agra the thunder of guns from the Lahore Gate announces the arrival of new princes, a Rajah from Sindh being the last comer. They have pitched handsome quarters, surrounded by high square canvas walls, for these distinguished visitors and each pair of foreign guests deputed by the European Governments will find charming tents ready for their occupation, surrounded by flowers and plants, and marked by the flag of their nationality. It is a disappointment not to witness the splendid military pageant, and just as we start the kind chief despatches an orderly, inviting us to assist at a tent-pegging on the morrow, where the finest horsemanship in the army would be displayed. To linger, however, until the 19th, even at Delhi, would be to lose Ceylon, and the Buddhists of Kandy, to whom we are faithfully promised, as well as other old engagements, and we must cross the Jumna, and take a last look at the splendid Juma Musjid, whose minarets and cupolas tower so majestically over the city of the Great Mogul.

THE BARONESS BURDETT-COUTTS'S HUSBAND.

WE (*Pall Mall Gazette*) had so much difficulty in accurately describing the genealogy of Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett at the time of the General Election, that we gladly present his constituents with the following particular gleaning from a Philadelphia exchange. Our contemporary says:—Young Bartlett's mother, Sophia Ashmead Bartlett, is the daughter of the late John Ashmead, whose wife was Anna Lehman, of Germantown. John Ashmead was grandson of Captain John Ashmead, a noted sea captain during and after the Revolutionary War. The old sailor was proud of having made 100 sea voyages over every ocean in the world, was shipwrecked and escaped dangers of every kind, captured and confined in Dartmoor prison, England, as a prisoner of war, and died, when over eighty years of age, in 1818, a worthy and well-esteemed citizen.

The late Joseph A. Clay and Randolph Clay, who died recently in London, were the last remaining grandsons of old Captain Ashmead, and later generations are now among the oldest families in this city. Sophia Ashmead, the mother of the two young English parliamentarians, was born in the neighbourhood of Old St. Peter's Church, Third and Pine-streets, and was an earnest Sunday-school teacher in her girlish days, and devoted to her school. In 1841 she married Professor Ellis Bartlett, of Plymouth Mass, who graduated from Dartmouth College, and was a great scholar and considerably interested in theology. He died in early manhood at New Bedford, where the eldest of the Bartlett boys was born. His widow, after residing some years in Philadelphia, went to England in 1861 with her two boys Ellis and Willie, aged twelve and ten respectively. They were educated at Oxford and graduated with high honours—one at Christ Church and the youngest, Willie, from Keble College. Their mother intended that both should adopt the Church as their profession, and was greatly disappointed that they did not enter the priesthood, but public life seemed more attractive to display their acknowledged talents. Mrs. Bartlett, their mother, is now entirely out of society and living in retirement in one of the most beautiful sections of London, absorbed in religious work.

The same authority says that "Willie" as a boy was noted for nothing specially except studiousness and fondness for having his own way, but there are few who could have prophesied that the demure boy who sat on a bench singing hymns in Sunday school in old Saint Peter's Church in 1860 should be the husband of the richest titled heiress of Great Britain and be sitting in Parliament as the representative of Westminster in 1885. It is a little odd that this young man should be on so many sides American, and that he should have been able to demonstrate to the satisfaction of British judges and British voters alike that there is nothing American about him. It is under the most liberal construction of the principle "once an Englishman always an Englishman," that this young worthy of two hemispheres was able to take the position he did and secure the advantage of the great wealth and influence which followed his marriage with the Baroness. Under the provisions of the Duchess of St. Albans's will Miss Coutts could not marry a foreigner, and her wealth could not go to any one but an Englishman. Fortunately, Mr Ashmead-Bartlett was able to show that his grandfather Ellis Bartlett was an Englishman and, being never naturalized in this country, never forfeited the claims of his descendants.

THE SILVER QUESTION IN CONGRESS.

THE Washington correspondent of the *New York World* writing on Jan. 11, says:—There is no chance for the suspension of silver coinage by the present Congress. It is useless for the financiers of the East to cherish delusive hopes. The real facts of the situation may as well be recognized. All the speculation about the composition of the Committee on Coinage is secondary. It will make little difference what that committee may do. The House itself is strongly against the suspension of the coinage. The probabilities are that when Congress adjourns next August the situation will be precisely the same as it is to-day. All the agitation of the question in the interval, whether in Congress or out, will be without avail. The chances of a free coinage bill being pushed through the House are greater than the chances of a suspension of the present coinage. Such a bill would, of course, be vetoed by the President, and that would leave matters just as they are.

My reasons for this opinion are as follows:

1. New York, New Jersey, and New England are emphatically in favor of the suspension of silver coinage; but outside of this section the feeling is either divided or strongly in favor of silver. The idea seems to have spread throughout the West and South that the anti-silver movement is engineered by the Wall-street financiers; that it is in the interests of the capitalists as against the debtor classes.

2. It is a mistake to suppose that the question is, strictly speaking, sectional. Even Pennsylvania is no longer united; I have every reason to believe that there are both Democratic and Republican members of Congress from that State who will vote against suspension.

3. The sentiment is also divided into four great Middle States—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri. Ohio is certainly closely akin to the East in her commercial, industrial, and educational development yet there are among her Representatives, both Democrats and Republicans, who are against suspension of the present silver coinage. The feeling for silver grows, as one advances westward through Indian and Illinois, and reaching Missouri every one of the fourteen Representatives and two Senators is found arrayed against suspension and many of them advocate unlimited coinage.

4. There is probably not a Republican member from Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, Colorado, Nevada, Oregon, or California who is not a silver man. One of the leaders of the Republican minority who knows the men well, assures me positively that such is the case. The Democracy, west of the Mississippi, is absolutely solid in favour of the silver dollar.

5. A careful canvass of the House fully justifies these statements, and leaves no reasonable doubt that about one-third of the Republican members with at least two-thirds of the Democratic members will vote against suspension, having a majority of at least sixty votes against suspension.

6. The situation in the Senate is not very different. Mr. Evarts appears to be on the fence, if not already committed against suspension. Mr. Sherman also is believed to be uncertain as to his course. The Republican Senators from Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, California, Colorado and Nevada are solid against suspension, and there are strong indications that Logan and Cullom, of Illinois, and several of the Republican Senators from Michigan and Wisconsin, will side with them. The great majority of the Democratic Senators from the South, including Mr. Lamar's successor from Mississippi, and Mr. Garland's successor from Arkansas, are opposed to suspension. In the Senate the least majority against suspension is estimated at six. Even the majority of the Senate Finance Committee is said by anti-silver Senators to be either against them or to be at least doubtful.

7. The silver question is not a party question. Neither party is united upon it. A Democratic Administration strongly advocates suspension. Two-thirds of the Democratic representatives and Senators are as strongly opposed it. The Republicans are also clearly divided. Nor, as I have said, is it, strictly speaking, a sectional question. Only eight States, and most of these comparatively small ones in the north-east corner of the country, are pronounced in their opposition to silver, while of the thirty other States, constituting the greater part of the country, some are divided on the question, but most of them strongly in favor of silver. This wide-spread silver feeling is largely the outgrowth of a prejudice or suspicion that the money centres of the East are endeavoring to control the Government for selfish ends, an unfounded suspicion perhaps, but yet one that exists in this rural Republic and it must be taken into consideration.

8. It is certainly desirable that the business men of the East, as well as the West should recognize the facts of the situation and not deceive themselves with wrong conclusions. No bill suspending silver coinage can pass the House. Any bill providing for free or more extended coinage, if passed, would certainly be killed by the President's veto. Therefore, it is far from probability that during the present sessions of Congress there will be any change in the law regarding the coinage of silver.

THE OLIVE BRANCH FOR IRELAND.

MR. LABOUCHERE writes to the *Daily News*:—We have to decide now whether there shall be peace or war between Great Britain and Ireland. The Irish hold out the olive-branch. Are we prepared to accept it? To give to Ireland some small modicum of justice is to say that we so thoroughly distrust them that we will not put a revolver in their hands, but that as a compromise we will give them a knife. It must be one thing or the other. We must either trust them or distrust them. In the latter case the inevitable logic of events will lead us to suppress all Irish representation in Parliament, and to rule Ireland by the sword. "Force," said Mr. Bright, "is no remedy." We tried force when the Americans refused to be taxed. The result was the disruption of the Empire. The Irish are not sufficiently powerful to meet our determination to impose our rule on them with open resistance. But they can force us to prove false to every Liberal principle, they can oblige us to maintain a large army in Ireland, and they can render it impossible for us to look to our own affairs, because we shall for many a year be engaged in meddling with theirs, and forcing our will upon them.

That Conservatives should be in favour of such a policy I can well understand. It would permanently break up the Liberal party, and it would put off for a generation those radical changes here which they so greatly dread; that Whigs, who also dread these changes, and are insidiously manœuvring against them, should make common cause with the Conservatives is not surprising. But I cannot believe that any Radical will assent to so suicidal a course. Mr. Gladstone merits the admiration of every Radical, for having determined to crown the many great services that he has done to his country by an endeavour to settle the Irish question upon a basis which will give to the Irish local independence, and yet maintain the unity of the Empire. We are told that if he tampers with the legislative union now existing, he will find himself in a minority in the House of Commons. This remains to be seen. Only a week or two ago we were told that he would not be able to form a Government on these lines. My own impression is that he will carry his proposals in the House of Commons. But, if he does, it is confidently said that the Lords will provoke a dissolution, and that he will be beaten in the country. This also is a matter of opinion, I doubt it. When one of the great English parties has pronounced in favour of Home Rule, any sane elector must perceive that it is only a question of time when Home Rule will be conceded, and will consider—I should imagine—that it will be well to do at once what inevitably will, sooner or later, be done. Mr. Goschen put himself in opposition to Mr. Gladstone in the last Parliament. I saw in the London newspapers that this was regarded as most important. But when the General Election came, Mr. Goschen, notwithstanding his great abilities, could not find one English constituency to return him, and had to find a refuge in Scotland, and to be returned by the aid of conservative votes there. The Whigs are not numerically strong in the House of Commons. They owe their force to a sort of hereditary instinct in intrigue, to hanging together, and to many of them having been pushed to the force because they belong to great families. In the country they are without a sufficient following to secure election anywhere, should the Radicals refuse to vote for them.

It is, however, a new and debasing doctrine that we ought to subordinate our political opinions to electoral considerations. This is Opportunism with a vengeance. A party if it does not wish to lose its own self-respect and the respect of everyone else must be ready to accept defeat rather than to vote against its convictions. *Victrix causa diis placuit, sed victa Catoni.* Of course there are in Parliament self-acting politicians who are prepared to vote that black is white if this serves their interests. The Conservatives have shown us that an entire party will adopt these convenient principles. But the result has not been encouraging to the Opportunists on the Liberal side of the House who would follow their example. The duty of a Radical is clear; it is to have principles and to stick to them, whether those principles lead to victory or to defeat.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
BOMBAY, 23rd February, 1886.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·935
Temperature of the Air	77·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·5
Dew Point	65·8
Relative humidity of Air	·67
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·6
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	68·6
General Directions of Wind*	NE, N, NE, E, WNW, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	237.

* From midnight to midnight.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 24.

THE directors of the Bank of Bombay at their weekly board meeting this afternoon have advanced their rates of interest and discount one per cent. all round, making their minimum for demand loans secured by Government Paper 6 per cent. per annum. The movement was quite anticipated from the character of the last weekly return and, looking to the surrounding of the market, we should be quite prepared to see a further rise at no distant date. It is not only that money is scarce in Calcutta, but we are bound to have a large business here during the next two months and a half, against which the exchange banks in the existing state of uncertainty regarding the future of silver are not likely to over-provide themselves. In the open market loans from day to day in Government Paper are now quoted at 5 per cent., and for a fortnight at 6 per cent. per annum.

According to Reuter, money in London yesterday was the turn dearer, 3 months' bills being advanced from 1¼ to 1⅜ per cent. Consols were unchanged at 101¼, but on the strength apparently of a recovery of 1-16d. per oz. in Bar Silver. Indian Securities were all higher again, the 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan by ⅛ at 102¼, 4 per cent. Rupee Paper by ¼, and 4½ per cent. by 7-16.

In General Produce a decline of 1s. per cwt. is reported in Coffee. No 1 Soft White Wheat in Liverpool is quoted 1d per cental dearer. Seeds show no change.

PIECE-GOODS in Manchester come quiet, a decline of ½d. per piece being quoted in 3lb. Madapollams and ⅛d. per lb. in 40s Mule Twist. Partly owing to this no doubt Cotton continues weak, Liverpool having closed dull yesterday at unchanged prices, but the sales only 7,000 bales including 300 Surats. As regards the daily sales it is worthy of notice that under a new resolution come to by the Liverpool Cotton Association, the figures may now be somewhat misleading as to the actual spot business doing. The following is the text of the resolution which came into force on the 29th ult. :—

"It has been decided to include in the total spot sales off the Liverpool Counter all Cottons that are sold 'ex quay.'"

A Liverpool firm of brokers gives the following illustration of how this may act :—

"By this custom we may have for argument sake sales called bales 12,000 but of which only 8,000 bales have been sold off the Liverpool Counter, while the remaining bales 4,000 are sold on 'quay terms,' but which are nevertheless to be included amongst the spot sales. We may mention that the custom has been to include these 'quay sales' amongst the direct forwarding to spinners at the end of the week."

From New York yesterday a further decline in prices was reported of 1-16 cent. in spots and 4 points in futures. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1886.	1885.	1884.
Three days' Receipts	32,000	16,000	24,000
Four days' do.	4,000	20,000	42,000
Total since 1st Sept.	4,436,000	4,310,000	4,271,000

COTTON has been very dull here to-day as regards the extent of business doing and without any of yesterday's steadiness of tone. The European "bear" sellers are still indisposed to go on, but native dealers are more anxious to do business, and Rs. 189 has been done again for "Good Broach," Rs. 166 for Good Bhownuggur for May. Ready Cotton is rather pressed for sale and in Omras comparatively cheap parcels can be picked up.

WHEAT remains very stagnant. The continued upward tendency in Freights and Exchange checks buyers, and the tendency is easier in view of probable early arrivals of new crop.

LINSEED is not quotably lower, but the market points downward and buyers are holding off.

FREIGHTS keep firm. For Liverpool large engagements of Wheat for May shipment are said to have been made by one of the liners 20s. and of Linseed at 21s. 3d., but otherwise the market is slow as shippers are indisposed to pay the rates asked.

EXCHANGE has shown increased firmness for ready bills owing to the rise in the value of money and our quotations are advanced a full 1-32d., perhaps a partial 1-16d. The banks, however, show no confidence in the permanence of the recovery as they decline to draw for more than a month forward at current rates, while private drawers are equally indifferent about selling, pending the result of to-day's bidding in London for Councils. Closing rates are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6d. 1s. 6 1-32 ..	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s 6d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 6 3-32d.	,,
Credits ,,	1s. 6 3-16d.	,,
Francs ,,	1·91½d.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has recovered slightly from yesterday's depression, Fours both ready and for early March delivery being quoted at Rs. 97½. Fours-and-a-half remain at Rs. 100⅜.

SHARES.—Spinning Mills are again better by Rs. 5 to 10 per share as a general rule and in the case of the Queen and Ripon by Rs. 20 to Rs. 30. Bombay-Burmah Trading are again Rs. 50 lower at Rs. 3,450.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	2½ p.ct.	717½xd
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	821x
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	587½
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£66
National Bank of India	37,32[illegible]	250		5 pct.	110

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. per cent. Stock	..	£100	—	..	£142
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	—	£100	—	—	£147

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	—	990
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	4[illegible]
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	420
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,050xd
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	285
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	540
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	500	200	20	Rs. 16	170
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	..	210
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	780
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	5[illegible]0	300	300	12	165xd
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs 10	1,280
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	2,575
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 4[illegible]	625
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	40[illegible]
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	450	Rs. 40	445
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	250
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	125
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	...	410
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	..	565
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	500	..	8
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	142½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	565
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	75	Rs 7	665
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	1,000	Rs 10	1 200
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	2	51[illegible]
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2[illegible]	750

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

H M S Man-of-War Mariner, Captain Durnford, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf.

THE steam-ship Bhownuggur, 108 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bhownuggur, with a general cargo and 83 deck passengers.

THE P and O Co's steam-ship Venetia, 1,608 tons, Captain W E L Clement, sailed yesterday for Singapore and Hongkong with a general cargo.

THE B and P S N Co's steam-ship Henry Bolckow 675 tons, Captain Thomas Hughes, sails to-day for Busreh with a general cargo and 105 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Patna, 1,148 tons, Capt J B Pearson, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and Mr F D Campbell and 2 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Bhundara, 2,263 tons Captain W Britten, arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant, from Calcutta (6th Feb), via Coast with a general cargo and 1 deck passenger.

THE Anchor Line steam-ship Asia, 2,322 tons Captain John Craig sails to-day for Liverpool via Canal with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Lindsley and 3 daughters ; 2 Misses Brooks ; Mr Tootill and 2 daughters ; Mr G Catt ; Major and Mrs Vyvyan ; Miss Wood ; Mr D McLaughlin Slater ; Mr Nesbitt ; Lieut and Mrs Dundas and 3 children ; Mr Richards, and 2 distressed men.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
23	Bhundara (s)	Britten	Calcutta, Feb. 6.
24	Bhownuggur (s)	Nacoda	Bhownuggur.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
24	Africana (s)	Nacoda	Mozambique, &c.
	Venetia (s)	Clement	Singapore, &c.
	H. M. S. Mariner	Durnford	Persian Gulf.
	Patna (s)	Pearson	Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Henry Bolckow, Hughes, for Busreh.
,, Asia, Craig, for Liverpool.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamers Calder and Assyria, for the Persian Gulf ; and Bhownuggur for Bhownuggur.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
19	Arcot (s)	Parsonage	Bombay, Jan. 27.
	Australia (s)	Basson	Galle, Feb. 13.
	H. M. S. Canning	Creagh	Madras, Feb. 16.
20	C. of Edinburg (s)	Barham	Liverpool, Jan. 16.
	Killean	Mackinnon	Liverpool, Nov. 7.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 19.—Steamers Maharaja, City of Agra, Empress of India and Duke of Devonshire. Barques, Innerwick, Ophir and Wolseley.
Feb. 20.—Steamers Busheer, Purulia and Japan. Barque The Frederick.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.		
20	Shahjehan (s)	Rangoon.
	Sirsa (s)	Bombay.
21	ClanMackintosh (s)	Calcutta.
22	Chanda (s)	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.		
19	Hesperia (s)	Calcutta.
	Chyebassa (s)	Calcutta.
20	Sirsa (s)	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY. 24.

FROM LONDON.

Hydaspes s—10 cases medicine and gin. Phillips and Co; 24 cases medicine. Rogers and Co ; 16 cases medicine, Hurjee Mooljee and Co ; 2 cases soap and toilet requisites, Allybhoy Sumsoodeen ; 3 bales printing paper, A A Rahim ; 8 cases hams and bacon, Morenas and Co.

Brankelow s—2 hogsheads brandy and rum, Pestonjee and Co.

Kerbella s—440 bundles copper sheets. United Merchants Co ; 100 drums boiled linseed oil, Mahomed Ebrahim.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Monroe s—25 boxes whisky, Booth and Co.

Rydal Hall s—50 drums boiled and 15 drums raw linseed oil and 25 drums turpentine, E Keekabhoy.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Murray s—54 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

D Balduino s—43 cases vermouth D Dadabhoy ; 1[illegible]8 cases brandy and 27 cases vermouth, Maneckjee Bhicajee ; 27 cases vermouth, Jamsetjee Framjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

D Balduino —61 cases brandy, Dayabhoy Dadabhoy ; 250 cases brandy, Treacher and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 21.

Pearson, Capt, 24th Regt, Bo Infy, on duty, from Allahabad.

FEBRUARY 23.

Christie, Capt, Bl, R E. on furlough, from Allahabad.
Graeme, Major, Bo Ag Fus of Gym, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Pitt, Col, Bo R S, on duty, from Morar.
Atkins, Lt-Col, 1st Bl Infy, from leave, from England.

FEBRUARY 24.

Westropp, Lt, Bo S C, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Broome, Col, Bl 2nd Punjab Cavy, on furlough, from Dera Ismail Khan.
Buck, Major-Genl, Mad S C, on furlough, from Rangoon.
Mitchell, Vety-Surgn, A V D, on duty, from Kirkee.
Leacock, Lt-Col, 22nd Bo Infy, on duty, from Satara.
Downie, Surgn-Major, Bl I M D, on furlough, from Peshawur.
Knatchbull, Lt, 25th Bo L I, on leave from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 18.

Green, Col, Bo A G's, on duty, to Poona.

FEBRUARY 24.

Boone, Col, 6th Mad N I, from leave, to Belgaum.
Bell, Col, Bo S C, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Atkins, Lt-Col, 1st Bl Infy, from leave, to Fyzabad.

FEBRUARY 23.

Jacob, Col, 17th Bo Infy, on leave, to Kurrachee.
Gillespie, Br-Gl, Bo Q-Mr-Gl, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS,

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B.V. R.C.

Bombay, 25th February, 1886.

The general parade-ground being required on Saturday the 27th inst, for the Gymkhana sports, there will be no Commandant's, parade on that day.

The following members having joined, are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies, as follows :—Vols. A. Texiera, J. Fitzgerald, and P. Garman, to A Company ; and Vol. N. R. Abraham, to E Company.

By order,
H. HODGKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to Bombay Gazette Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK
STUTTGART.
(J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER).

THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.

We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, whose Pianos we do not import. Our Pianos by SCHIEDMAYER, of STUTTGART, have iron frames cast in one piece, are the HANDSOMEST PIANOS made, have TWO PEDALS and AMERICAN DAMPERS. Price with Zinc-lined case, Rs. 850, or with one Pedal Rs. 800.

See our illustrated price-list free by post.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

MR. N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY
THE EARL OF DUFFERIN,
K.P., G. C. M. G., P. C., G. M. S. I.,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL
OF INDIA.

No. 28, Meadow-street, BOMBAY. | No. 1, Mango-lane, CALCUTTA.

MR. LAZARUS' system of testing and supplying Glasses suited to the exact requirements of each eye has now been officially recognised in India by His Excellency the Viceroy, who after personally expressing his approval has specially appointed Mr. Lazarus his Ophthalmic Optician.

Pamphlet, "How to Preserve the Sight," free on application.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES,

Deputy-Surgeon General A. E. Dale, M.D., Abbottabad, writes :—"Some time since I obtained a pair of Pebble Spectacles from you which have given me so much satisfaction that I would be obliged by your sending me another pair. You take great pains in testing the sight, and your Pebbles are so good that I shall strongly recommend any one requiring Optical assistance to apply to you."

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
OPTICIANS TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN INDIA.
Old Bond Street, LONDON. | Rampart Row, BOMBAY. | 3, & 4 Hare St. CALCUTTA.

Mr. LAWRENCE'S Pamphlet, "Ignorance the cause of numerous Eye Diseases." Post free, 4½ annas.

Price List free.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

MESSRS. MARCKS and COMPANY, Ld., in re-organising the optician department of their business desire to bring into still greater prominence these universally popular, though highly priced, spectacles which their long experience enables them to recommend with confidence as being really what the name implies the most perfect spectacles that can be worn—Only the purest and hardest Brazilian pebble is used, and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, parallel to the plane of the natural cleavage of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic refraction while in the frames. Of the very best materials and the most perfect finish. Special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by, and resulting from, his wide practical experience of the subject ; and the extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.

First Class Certificate and Silver Medal, the Highest Award for excellence.
Calcutta Exhibition 1883-84.

In taking over the above agency the Company have made arrangements in virtue of which they are now able to offer

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES in steel frames at slightly reduced rates.

MARCKS & CO., Limited.
Opposite University Clock Tower,
BOMBAY.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SHILSTON—February 21, at the European General Hospital, Henry P. Shilston, late Commander of the Steam-ship "Fedele Primavesi," and formerly of the "Z." Line, aged 52 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

FRASER—February 18, at Motipur, Tirhut, the wife of T J Fraser, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

LAMBE—DAVIS—January 18, at the ParishChurch, Littleham, by the Revd Mr Purcell. William Lambe, C S, to Therese Emily Lugard, the only daughter of Major-General A Palmer Davis, late Bo S C.

THOMAS—HOBHOUSE—February 16, at St Peter's Church, Fort William, by the Rev F J L Warneford, William Lloyd Thomas, to Ada Margaret, daughter of Sir Charles P Hobhouse, Bart, of Monkton, Farleigh, Wilts.

DEATHS.

CHAMBERS—February 18, at Roorkee, Jane Chambers, relict of the late Mr William Chambers, of the Government Secretariat, N-W P, aged 71 years.

HARRIS—February 21st at Royapuram, Conductor Henry Harris, late Ordnance Department.

PETROCOCHINO—February 20th at No 6, Elysium Row, Calcutta, E D Petrocochino, of typhoid fever, aged 26.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1886.

A CORRESPONDENT writing to the *Madras Mail* suggests that a State lottery would be a better method than the income-tax for adding to the revenue. There is a good deal to be said for the proposal, although it has little chance of being seriously considered by Government. State lotteries have been used as means of increasing revenue by England, France, and Belgium in the past, and still form an important item in the budgets of Germany, Holland, Spain, and Italy. In England, though private lotteries were forbidden by a law passed in the reign of William III., State lotteries were held year by year up to 1824. From 1793 to 1824 it is estimated that the average annual profit derived from this source of revenue amounted to £346,765. At the great French lotteries until the time of the suppression of the Loterie Royale in 1836, 19-24ths of the whole sum subscribed was returned to the contributors in the form of prizes, while the remaining 5-24ths was retained to pay expenses and yield profit. There is no doubt that a State lottery is in some respects distinctly preferable to an income tax. In the first place the cost of organising the lottery would be as nothing compared with the expense of collecting the income-tax. In the second place, while the income-tax is to a certain extent a tax on honesty, as the most conscientious persons pay strictly according to their incomes, and the dishonest pay far less than their due proportion, the institution of a State lottery would be a tax upon folly. If lotteries were opened to the public, and conducted without expense by persons who desired no profit, every one who took a ticket would get his money's worth in a speculative form. But as no lotteries are so conducted, it is evident, as Adam Smith tells us, that the person who buys all the tickets in a lottery is certain to lose, and that the greater number of tickets he takes the nearer he approaches to this certainty. In spite of this the prospect of suddenly becoming rich is so fascinating, that numbers of persons are always ready to buy the chance of a great prize at a lottery, although they may be perfectly aware that they are paying thirty or forty per cent. more than the chance is really worth. Adam Smith remarked that in his time the tickets of State lotteries, though of course not really worth the price paid by the original subscribers, yet commonly sold in the market for twenty, thirty, and sometimes forty per cent. advance. A State lottery with large prizes would undoubtedly be very readily subscribed to in a country like India, where the propensity to gambling has been conspicuous since the mythological days when Yudhisthira gambled away his wealth, his kingdom and his wife in the city of Hastinapoor. It would be very easy to utilise this national characteristic as a means of securing a large addition to the revenue at the expense of willing contributors instead of wringing much-grudged rupees from officials already suffering severely from the fall of exchange. Thus the State lottery system has the distinct advantage of being inexpensively contributed at the expense of those who are foolish enough to take tickets, and are actually anxious to pay money into the public treasury. To those who urge that the lottery system is an immoral tax, it is answered that a Government that makes a profit out of opium and alcohol would be inconsistently fastidious, if it shrank from deriving revenue from gambling. This answer is however more plausible than sound. The great difference lies in the fact that the State by deriving revenue from opium and alcoholic liquors does not thereby increase the amount of opium-smoking and drunkenness, but on the contrary the establishment of great State lotteries would really immensely encourage gambling by flaunting before the eyes of rich and poor alike possibilities of immense wealth to be obtained without trouble of any kind at a small outlay. It was on this account that the system of State lotteries gradually became more and more obnoxious to public opinion in England, as civilisation and education advanced in the beginning of the present century. A committee of the House of Commons appointed as early as 1808 to enquire "how far the evils attending lotteries had been remedied by the laws respecting the same," reported that the foundation of the lottery system was so radically vicious, that the committee felt convinced that under no system of regulations that could be devised would it be possible for Parliament to adopt it as an efficacious source of revenue, and at the same time divest it of all the evils of which it had hitherto proved so baneful a source. At length, in 1824, lotteries were finally abandoned as sources of revenue in England, and it is not likely that such a retrograde step in civilisation as their re-establishment will ever be taken either in the United Kingdom or in any dependency of the British Empire. The more the pity, for the income-tax is already doing great mischief. The shopkeepers of Bombay complain that the retail trade has fallen off unprecedentedly within the last two months, as people are cutting down their expenditure on account of the expected mulct of the income-tax.

THE public will be glad to hear that the difficulty recently known to have arisen in connection with the Native Girls' High School at Poona is at last in a fair way of being removed. The school owes its existence to a movement set on foot by the educated natives of Poona in the rains of 1884. The necessity for an organized effort for the higher education of native girls had been strongly felt for some time previous, and was clearly brought out in their evidence by some of the witnesses examined by the Education Commission in Poona. The great importance of female education as an agency in the work of the regeneration of India was recognized so far back as 1854 by the Court of Directors of the E. I. Company, who, in their famous educational despatch, observed that "a far greater proportional impulse is imparted to the educational and moral tone of the people by means of female education than by the education of men." The truth of this remark was practically realized by the native community among whom boys' education made considerable advance without anything like a proportionate advance in the education of females. It was therefore natural that the enlightened portion of the native community in the Deccan should make an energetic effort to supply the long-felt want. Sir William Wedderburn, then District Judge of Poona, heartily encouraged the promoters of the movement by himself contributing Rs. 10,000 for establishing scholarships in the projected school in the name of his brother, the late Sir David Wedderburn. Sir James Fergusson, who took considerable interest in the project, gave it the moral support of his government, and, subject to the sanction of the Viceroy and Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, promised to support the school financially during the first years of its existence. The native community all over the Presidency, including many of the Chiefs and Jahagirdars, came forward liberally to subscribe to its fund ; and, under the energetic exertions of the Secretary, Mr. Shankar Pandurang Pandit, the native promoters of the institution succeeded in enlisting the sympathies of the public for the cause, and collecting funds towards the maintenance of the school and furnishing it with a building of its own. The Chief of Sangli gave a magnificent site in the centre of the city of Poona, whereon to erect a suitable building for the school, boarding accommodation for resident scholars, house for resident lady superintendent, with garden and play-ground. Mr. Gopalrao Kibe, the liberal and enlightened banker of Indore, placed his spacious palace temporarily at the disposal of the school committee for the use of the young institution. Sir James Fergusson laid the foundation-stone of the school building in March last, the ceremony being performed with great *éclat*. Besides Sir James Fergusson, the Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon took personal interest in the success of the school, the Marchioness having been the first person to send a handsome donation to the committee as soon as she heard of their project. It will be remembered that Lord Ripon referred to the movement in a highly complimentary manner in his memorable speech delivered in the Town Hall at Bombay on the eve of his departure in December 1884. Started under such excellent auspices, and managed by the unremitting zeal of the committee, the school soon attracted a very good number of pupils, under the care of its excellent lady superintendent, Miss A. Hurford. It had over seventy scholars on the 30th of September last, when it was just one year old. Meanwhile, the sanction of the Secretary of State was received to liberal help during the early years of the institution.

In the settlement of the details connected with the management of the school, differences of opinion arose between its originators and promoters on the one hand, and the Educational Department on the other, which caused lengthened negotiations, extending over a period of nearly eight months. The promoters of the school believed that an institution intended for native young ladies should be chiefly under the management of a native committee, who alone could grapple with the numerous difficulties connected with the delicate question of educating native girls in a public school above a certain age, and we think they were quite right. Few Europeans can form an adequate idea of the enormous obstacles of a most intricate and delicate nature that have to be overcome before a school of the kind started by the leaders of the native community of Poona can be made a success. Female education among Hindus is truly the one social reform upon which depend all other reforms, and much good to society may be expected from the success of the institution like the Poona High School for native girls. Excepting the Bethune Institution in Calcutta, it is the only school in the whole of British India where any instruction higher than the merest rudiments of knowledge is imparted through the medium of the vernaculars to non-Christian native girls, and without instruction in a religion not their own. If it succeeds it may fairly be expected to serve as a pioneer of other schools of its kind, which will rise in other parts of the country. It is therefore a matter for congratulation that some of the foremost leaders of native society in the Deccan have so thoroughly identified themselves with this important movement and are working hard to make it a success. If it is to enjoy the confidence of the native public, it is obvious that its management should be in the hands of natives. As Sir James Fergusson truly observed when he laid the foundation-stone of the school, "Government interference would only postpone the work of reformation, because, however much in earnest the Government might be, should they attempt to meddle with the domestic affairs of the Hindus, their action would only excite suspicion and retard progress." Speaking of management, His Excellency, in replying to the deputation that waited on him in the Council Hall at Poona in connection with the projected institution, observed, "I think with regard to a school in which young native women of the higher rank in many instances will be brought together, it will be in the highest degree important that there should be a management by a native committee." We are glad to note that the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay recognised this salutary principle, and did not readily accept the view of the head of the Educational Department of the aims and actions of the School Committee. He appointed the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine to investigate and report upon the whole scheme. Mr. Jardine having personally inquired into the matter, in consultation with Mr. Chatfield, the permanent Director of Public Instruction, who in the meantime returned from furlough, reported that the school was established and managed by the committee exactly on the principles laid down by the Education Commission, Government have, we hear, decided that the internal management of the school should rest in the hands of the committee as desired by the latter. We may congratulate Lord Reay on his having thus extended to the committee the confidence of his Government, and we trust the committee will now continue unabated their exertions in the cause of female education in the Deccan.

LADY REAY, the Hon'ble M. Melvill, C.S.I., General H. F. Hancock, R.E., the Hon'ble Col Lyttleton, and several other ladies and gentlemen visited the new G. I. P. Railway Terminal and Administrative offices yesterday, and were shown over the building by Mr. G. A. Barnett, C.I.E., the Agent of the Company, Mr. H. Conder, Traffic Manager, and M. F. W. Stevens, C.E., the Executive Engineer and architect of the building. They expressed themselves greatly pleased with the arrangement of this magnificent building. We regret to say that H. E. Lord Reay was unable to be present through indisposition.

REFORMS IN BHOPAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOPAL, FEB. 22.

THE disorganization of the Bhopal State, which has attracted so much attention during the last three months, seems to be in a fair way to be removed. The Agent to the Governor-General has been there for nearly a fortnight, and, in consultation with Her Highness the Begum and her officials, has drawn up a scheme of future administration which will secure the good government of the State, if only it be allowed a fair trial under the Minister who has been appointed, Nawab Abdul Latif Khan, C.I.E.

An important durbar was held at the palace on Saturday last, in order to confer the Order of the Indian Empire on the Commander of the Forces, and the Agent to the Governor-General took the opportunity of clearly explaining the reasons for the interference of the Government and the concessions which Her Highness had been pleased to make in the interests of constitutional administration.

From a perusal of Sir Lepel Griffin's speech, which we give below, it will appear that the reforms now accepted are of a most important and far-reaching character.

Your Highness, Nobles, and Gentlemen of Bhopal,—By command of His Excellency the Viceroy, and with the full approval of Her Highness the Begum, I decorate Bakshi Muhammad Hussan Khan, Commander of the Bhopal State Army, with the Order of the Indian Empire conferred upon him by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, and at the same time present to him a duplicate of the Mutiny medal, the original of which was lost in an accident. It is with especial pleasure that in the presence of Her Highness I am able, on the part of the Government, to recognize thus publicly the gallant and loyal service performed many years ago by Muhammad Hussan Khan, a most faithful servant of Her Highness and an esteemed friend of us all. At that time, Her Highness the Sikandar Begum was on the throne of this State ; a wise and courageous Princess, and a warm friend of the British Government, by whose favour and strong protection she well knew her family had retained their possessions, and increased their influence in Central India. It is only the wise who are grateful, and this sagacious Princess publicly testified her gratitude to the British Government by at once coming forward on its side, and placing all her resources at its disposal, as has her daughter, the Shahjahan Begum, on many important occasions. Among the many brave men in the Bhopal army who did admirable service in Central India and in Bundelkhand, side by side with British troops, Bakshi Muhammad Hassan Khan was one of the most distinguished. Twenty-eight years have passed since these dark days, and for two reasons, I rejoice at the delay in recognizing the Bukshi's services, firstly, that it enables me to have the honor of decorating him, and secondly, that it proves to the world that the British Government does not allow the lapse of time to wipe out the recollection of the services of its friends. On this auspicious occasion, when public attention is especially directed to Bhopal, it seems proper that, representing the Viceroy in Central India, I should briefly explain the action of the Government with reference to the administration of this State. Although the great majority of the press have commended the interference of the Government in Bhopal, there have been some who have criticised it as unnecessary and unjust. But the Government, whose motives are honourable, does not object to criticism, however violent or unfriendly. It invites intelligent persons everywhere to carefully examine its actions and policy. Liberty of the press was given to India chiefly for this reason, that foolish and dishonest persons might abuse the Government, and that discerning and honest men, like yourselves, might perceive that the abuse was false. The chief desire of Government is, that the native princes of India, loyal feudatories of the Queen-Empress, may be prosperous and happy ; it does not covet their wealth and possessions. The solemn promises made by Her Majesty when India was taken directly under her authority, have been everywhere observed. Mysore has been restored ; Baroda, taken from the misgovernment of a tyrannical Prince, has been re-granted to a worthy successor. Only two months ago, His Excellency the Viceroy gave back to Maharaja Sindia the famous fortress which overlooks his capital, as a pledge, not to him alone, but to all the Chiefs of India, that Her Majesty's Government considers their strength and honour as its own. Some persons are so ignorant and foolish as to assert that the annexation of Burma is opposed to the promises of the Queen's Gracious Proclamation of 1858. But those promises only concerned the feudatory princes of India, while the people of Burma differing in race, language, and religion, have no connection whatever with India. The dominion of the Queen will, in future years, be extended over many countries, but the rights of the Chiefs of India will remain secure in her plighted word. Men of Islam ! the loyal Muhammadan State of Bhopal is the object of the special regard of the Government. You well know that the Government specially protects your creed, and that there is no Muhammadan country in which the Moslems are more free to follow the rules of their religion than in British India. How many times has not England stood up in defence of the Sultan of Rum, and saved him from his enemies. As the present time the Government is making arrangements in India and Arabia, that pilgrims may visit the sacred shrines of Mecca and Medina, without loss or trouble or danger, as at present, to property and life. I mention these things to prove that the Government is careful of the rights of Native States, and especially of Muhammadan princes and people. In return for the peace and protection which the British Government gives to the Chiefs of India it requires but two things—active loyalty to the Queen-Empress, and the just administration of their territories. It does not expect them to adopt its codes or procedure : but it does insist that they shall govern their people without oppression, and where it sees tyranny, there it will assuredly interfere. This is the first duty of the Government, and so long as it is supreme in India, it will neither forego nor deny it. As in British India, so in Bhopal and other Native States, justice should be put in the first place, and everything else in the second. As is the policy of the Government, so must be the conduct of its servants. If Political Officers, when it is our duty to interfere, allow innocent men to be thrown into jail and tortured or killed, and cultivators to be ruined by unjust demands, if we shut our eyes to their sufferings and our ears to their complaints, what answer (I ask you, men of Islam), shall we give when they stand up and accuse us before the judgment seat of God. Owing to reasons which I will not here notice, the administration of the Bhopal State had fallen into a very disgraceful condition, and all classes, Muhamadans and Hindus, were alike oppressed. A Reign of Terror existed. The chief power in the city was in the hands of officials who were, at the same time, magistrates, police officers, and superintendents of the jails, and no man's life or honor was safe. Two of these guilty magistrates have been tried at my request by the Political Agent with the approval of Her Highness the Begum, and sentenced, for oppression and torture, to long terms of imprisonment. The land revenue assessments had been raised so high, that farmers and cultivators were alike, in some districts, ruined and upwards of 7,000 cultivators have fled into Maharaja Sindhia's districts about Bhilsa and settled there. Justice was bought and sold, and no attention was paid to the complaints of the poor. I would not, on this happy occasion, refer to a subject which is equally painful to Her Highness and myself, were it not that I desire publicly to acknowledge the wise, generous, and public-spirited manner in which Her Highness has determined to remove the evils which have been brought to her notice, and to introduce reforms which will be of lasting benefit to her people. She has determined that all occasion for reproach in the future shall cease. She has appointed a Mahomedan gentleman of the highest character and reputation as her Prime Minister, with full powers in all departments, taking orders from herself alone ; she has directed that the judicial and police departments shall be exempted from any interference by the Executive Government, has agreed that the magisterial and police duties shall be altogether separated. Her Highness proposes to raise the pay of those officials, whose salaries are now so low that they are unable to live without taking bribes, while she is removing the prohibition which now exists against any person, however high in rank, or respectable, leaving the city for a single day without permission. I am convinced that when the beneficent effects of these and other proposed reforms are known to the people, they will rejoice that their good fortune has placed them under the rule of a Princess who is both sufficiently wise and sufficiently generous to redress grievances, and remove evils when once they have been brought to her notice. There is no State in India which Her Majesty the Queen-Empress and His Excellency the Viceroy regard with more affection and interest than Bhopal, which has, in bright and dark days, stood up before the world as the sincere and hearty friend of the British Government. This feeling of warm attachment and respect with which Her Highness is regarded by those exalted personages, will be increased when they understand with how much wisdom and generosity she has determined to grant constitutional government to her people, and to take such precautions for the future that the danger of the oppression of those who look to her justice, will be altogether removed. I offer to Her Highness, on behalf of His Excellency the Viceroy, my sincere congratulations, with the heart-felt hope that her honour and happiness may continually increase, with the prosperity and happiness of her people.

GYMKHANA SKY RACES.

THE second day's meeting of the Bombay Gymkhana afforded as good a day's sport as the first. It was to be regretted that the two Derbys did not entice larger entries. The Steeplechases, however, produced large fields and were well contested. The hurdles were, with one or two exceptions, taken in gallant style. Betting was not at all brisk, and the bookmakers, though busy, were mostly engaged by the natives who were provokingly venturesome with their small sums. There were few favourites, and these did not at all realise the expectations of the talent.

The following are the results and their details :—

FIRST RACE.—The Hunt Pony Steeplechase. About 2 miles.

Mr. Cecils, ch cb m. Norah Creana, 11st. 7lb., Owner 1
Mr. George's, g cb m. Gertrude 10st. 9lb., Mr Buchanan 2
Mr. Monod's, g a p. The Monk, 11st. 7.b., Mr. Kiddie 3

Also ran Enigma, Titwillow, Mischief, Remus, Billycock, and the Flea.

Betting.—12 to 1 against Titwillow, Enigma even, 5 to 1 against Mischief, 20 to 1 against Gertrude, 4 to 1 against Remus, 20 to 1 Monk, Billycock and Flea, 8 to 1 against Norah Creana.

A strong field of nine faced the starter, and when they were got away, Gertrude gallantly showed the lead with Enigma in attendance, the others following in a group. The country-bred kept her place pretty near the whole way, when Norah Creana slowly crawled up and took Enigma's position, About half a mile from home she drew away in the open, and landed the winner three lengths before Gertrude. The Monk pressed the mare and made a good second.

SECOND RACE.—The Hunt Steeplechase. About 2 miles.

Mr. Symons' b a gal Ishmail, 10 st 7 lb Mr. Pease......... 1.
Mr Joseph's bc w g The Lumper 12st 11lb Mr Rebew .... 2.
Mr Joseph's g a g Moses, 11st, 1lb Mr Buchanan .... 3.

Also ran Redwing, Rocketer, Gaylad, and Fidelis.

Betting.—12 to 1 against Moses and Fidelis, 4 to 1 against Redwing, 3 to 1 against Ismael and Rocketer, 20 to 1 against Gaylad and Cabman, 12 to 1 against Fidelis.

The bay galloway with Pease up took the lead at a fine pace, the large field following in a cluster. With Lumper close on his heels and Gaylad in company, the three increased their pace from the rest, and kept ahead in a group following Ismael's lead. Cabman got intractable, and had to give over before a quarter of the course was run. The winner kept those behind him at a good pace, and in the straight came away from them and past the post two lengths before any of them, Lumper with Weber steering him, won his second place three lengths before Moses, who made a very indifferent third.

THIRD RACE.—The Gymkhana Pony Derby About five furlongs.

Mr Macpherson's ch a p Impulse, 11st 9lb Capt Conran .. 1
Mr Walter's g a p Monkey, 11st 4lb, Mr Cecil............ 2
Do. b cb p Orphan, Capt Phayre 3
Mr Maurice's g a p Shipwreck, 11st 4lb, Owner 0

Betting.—4 to 6 on Impulse, 5 to 2 against Monkey, 12 to 1 against Orphan, 6 to 1 against Shipwreck.

Orphan entered at the last moment, and from the way he led the pace it appeared he stood every chance of being lauded the winner. Getting the best of the start with Captain Phayre up he showed the way in brilliant style for half a mile. Impulse, however, pressed closely and stuck to the bay pony. In the straight, after thus pressing the pace, Captain Conran took command and cantered in the winner Monkey with Gray up faught hard for second place, and won it from Orphan, who seemed blown.

FOURTH RACE.—The Lilliputian Stakes. Half mile.

Major Beaver's xo a p Kangaroo, 11st 7lb, Owner 1
Mr Baumann's ch cb p Pygmalian, 11st 4lb, Capt Conran 2
Mr Cook's b a p The Dart 10st 10lb, Capt. Phayre 3

Betting.—4 to 6 against Pygmalion, 5 to 2 on Kangaroo, 12 to 1 against Dandy, 8 to 1 against Dart, and 12 to 1 against Scamp.

Five faced the starter, Landy was scratched at the last moment. Kangaroo made play at a strong pace from the start, and was never headed. Pygmalion followed close, but was in turn pressed hard by the Dart. Between these two a fine race resulted. Pygmalion, however, kept in front, and secured the second place

FIFTH RACE.—The Gymkhana Derby. ¾ mile.

Mr. Baumann's b cb.m, Gaylass 11st.7lb. Cap. Conran 1
Mr. Walter's bah Asul 10st. 10lb Mr. Cecil............. 2
Mr Symons' b a h Foraidoon, 10st. 10lb. Mr Pease.... 3

Betting.—3 to 1 against Asul, 1 to 2 on Gaylass, and 4 to 1 against Faraidoon.

It was almost dark before this race was started, owing to the stubborn behaviour of Faraidoon, who could not be induced to get into line. After some difficulty he was enticed by his companions to get into position. Captain Conran on Gaylass, making the best of a very good start, led her companions at a rare rate. She kept her place in a gallant style, winning in a length. Asul steered by Gray pressed the country-bred very hard, but without avail, and deserved his second place, Faraidoon, with Pease astride, appeared to be in very poor form. rana perfect wretch and made a very bad third.

Col. Merriman acted as judge and Mr Remington undertook the duties of starter.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

MARYATT CUP.

THE following is the result of the 3rd and final ties :—
Gould beat Murray. 5, 6, 6, 5, 6, 5.
Ward beat Rathbone 6. 5, 6, 5.

FINAL TIE.

F. Ward beat A.P. Gould 6,4,6,5, and won the cup.

CHALLENGE LAWN-TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

FIRST TIES.

SINGLES.

F. Ward, Bombay Gymkhana v F. F. Maccartie, I.M.D.
A. V. Frere, Byculla Club v W. Murray, Calcutta Golf Club.
F. Jefferson Lady's, Gymkhana v C. Kemball, Marine Battalion.
H. Wallich, Carlton Club v C. Merriman, Marine Battalion.
E. Cloete, Royal Artillery v H. O'Connor, Fairfax, L.T.C.
H. E. Harrington, Carlton Club v F. Rathbone, Yacht Club.

DOUBLES.

E. Cloete ; H. Stacpole—Colaba v F. G. Clarke ; Rev H. A. Bren—Y. M. C. A. L. I. C.
W. Murray ; A. P. Gould—Bombay Club v T. H. Henderson ; Major Morse—24th Regt. N. I.
C. A. Kemball ; C. Merriman—Marine Battn v J. Jolly ; H. E. Harrington—Carlton Club.
H. Wallich ; F. Armfield—Carlton Club v F. Jefferson ; F. F. MacCartie—Lady's Gymkhana.
Bye. F. Ward and F. Rathbone, Bombay Gymkhana.

To be played off by Saturday evening, 6th March, 1886.

M. A. ROWLANDSON,
Honorary Secretary for L. T.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA ATHLETIC SPORTS.

PROPOSED order of events at forthcoming sports.

FRIDAY, FEB. 26.

4-30 p.m.—100 yards. Races for local schools.
5 p.m.—Throwing the Cricket Ball.
5-15 p.m.—High Jump.
5-35 p.m.—Quarter of mile—all comers.
5-55 p.m.—120 yards. Hurdle Race (heats.)
6-5 p.m.—Steeplechase, about half mile.

FRIDAY, FEB. 27.

4-30 p.m.—100 yards. Races for local schools (final heats.)
4-45 p.m.—Putting the shot.
5 p.m.—One mile race.
5-10 p.m.—Wide jump.
5-20 p.m.—150 yards. Handicap for local schools.
5-30 p.m.—120 yards. Hurdle Race (final heat.)
5-45 p.m.—Veterans' Race.
6 p.m.—Handicap Steeplechase, about ½ mile.

N.B.—There will be no lotteries.

TELEGRAMS.

THE VICEROY IN RANGOON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 23.

The Chamber of Commerce presented an address to the Viceroy on various matters affecting the commerce and the government of the country.

Lord Dufferin, in reply, remarked that its importance deserved the consideration of the Viceroy in Council rather than the Viceroy on tour. In allusion to the fact that Lower Burma paid a net million yearly to the Indian Exchequer, he observed that, though he could not accept that statement as representing the whole case, yet it was undoubtedly true that Lower Burma was a very rich province, and that for many years past it had been in a position to transmit large contributions to the revenues of India. But, on the other hand, she was allowed to retain a larger proportion of her income than most other provinces. Consequently, though the Indian tax-payer had largely benefited, it might fairly be contended that Burma herself had not been wronged. She was as much an integral portion of the Indian Empire as the Central Provinces, and consequently bound with them to contribute her quota to the general fund. Moreover, the expenses which the late war may entail, and which will be a charge on the Indian Budget, may very well be regarded as a set-off to the alleged overplus revenue which Lower Burma seems inclined to complain of paying for Imperial purposes. In conclusion, Lord Dufferin said:—I think it right to mention a circumstance which will probably interest you. You are aware by the Queen's Proclamation of the 1st January that Upper Burma was annexed to Her Majesty's possessions and placed under the personal administration of the Viceroy. Of course, it is obvious that the latter part of the arrangement could only be of a provisional character. This fact, together with other circumstances, seems to have cast a certain amount of ambiguity over the character of the Proclamation itself. In order, therefore, to remove any doubts as to the nature of the government to be established in Upper Burma, I may at once tell you that that province will be placed und r the direct and immediate control of British officers. The largest possible use, of course, will be made of native assistance, but the supreme government of the country will be in the hands of Her Majesty's British officials. I trust that the conclusions thus arrived at by Her Majesty's Government will prove as conducive to the benefit of Lower Burma, as I have no doubt they will be to the welfare and happiness of Her Majesty's subjects in Upper Burma.

In the course of a conversation with the members of the deputation, the Viceroy quite sympathized with them on the subject of the export duty on rice, and intimated that one of the first public works taken in hand would be the railway from Toungoo to Mandalay, the only present difficulty being the question of funds. He also mentioned that the new Ministry had accepted the new order of things in Burma.

At the sports held to-day, he expressed himself charmed with all he had seen of the people and country.

Mr. Bernard is to administer Upper Burma under the direct control of the Viceroy, while still retaining also control over Lower Burma affairs.

Mr. Hodgkinson, Commissioner of Irrawaddy, is to act as Chief Commissioner, Lower Burma.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PROVOST MARSHAL AT MANDALAY.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

Sir U. Kay Shuttleworth, Under-Secretary for India, replying to a question in the Commons, said that the Secretary of State for India had telegraphed to the Viceroy recommending that a Court-martial be held on Colonel Hooper, the Provost Marshal at Mandalay.

SIR DRUMMOND WOLFF'S MISSION.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said Government had no intention at present of interfering with Sir Drummond Wolff's mission.

THE LATE RIOTS IN LONDON.

The report of the committee appointed to inquire into the late riots at West End and arrangements made for their suppression, severely censures the defective measures taken by the police on the 8th February, which, the report says, were meagre and ill-conceived.

THE SERVO-BULGARIAN QUESTION.

BELGRADE, FEB. 23.

The Servian troops have been withdrawn from Pirot.

It is beli d that success of the peace negotiations at Bucharest is assured.

GENERAL WILSON'S ILLNESS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 24.

General Wilson's condition is not so favourable; he is getting weaker, and is much worse lately.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The selection of Messrs. Grant and Porter as High Court Judges is announced, and it is thought probable that Mr. Agnew may also be appointed.

Mr. A. B. Macdonell will take up the duties of Home Secretary shortly, and Mr. P. Nolan has been appointed in his place as Secretary to the Bengal Government.

SALE OF MR. MOORE'S STUD.

The sale of the valuable stud of horses belonging to Mr. C. A. Moore is announced for the 10th March, at Melton's. Among the racers are First Water, Prospect, Rhesus, and May Queen.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS TO MADRAS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 24.

The Nizam and the Maharajah of Mysore will come to Madras to meet the Viceroy.

The Maharajah of Vizianagram is already here.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT TO MADRAS.

A meeting, representative of all classes of natives, was held to-night, when it was resolved to present an address to the Viceroy, welcoming him, and at the same time pointing out several wants and grievances of the natives. Sir Madava Row moved the first resolution, seconded by the Hon. Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur, leader of the Mahomedan community, and supported by Mr. White, as being the representative of the Eurasians, now officially recognised as natives. The meeting was a hearty one, and cheers for the Queen-Empress were given at the close. Mr. Ramaswamy Mudaliar has decided to feed all the inmates of the hospitals and charitable institutions in Madras on the occasion of the Viceroy's visit.

A CURIOUS WILL.

The will of the late John Davidson, proprietor of the Glenview Hotel, Coonoor, was proved in the High Court yesterday. It consists of four lines of rhyme.

ENTERTAINMENT TO THE FOREIGN OFFICERS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, FEB. 24.

The Italian officers, General Saletta and Captain Valeria, are the guests of the Resident. They will be entertained at a banquet by the Nizam and at a *fête champetre*, to be given by the Minister, near the Meer Alam tank. Mr. Edwin and Mrs. and Miss Arnold will be amongst the guests. Both entertainments take place to-night.

The Minister gives a dinner to Colonel L'Estrange, who is retiring from the command of the Royal Artillery, Secunderabad.

THE NIZAM'S VISIT TO MADRAS.

It is definitely decided that the Minister accompanies the Nizam to Madras, starting on Monday. Messrs. Mahdi Ali and Furdoonjee accompany them. Munir-ool-mulk acts in the Minister's absence.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, FEB. 24.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Surat, with the English mails of the 12th instant, left here for Bombay at 1 a.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, FEB. 23.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Cathay arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The Anchor Line steamer Arabia, outward bound from Glasgow and Liverpool, left here for Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, FEB. 24.

Mail-steamer Ballarat from Aden arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 1-16

The Manchester market has been quiet.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-1½
8½ "	6-2
40s." Mule Twist	0-8¼
Exchange on India 60 days' sight	1 5 15-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	73½
4½ "	75¾
3 " Consols for account	101¼
3½ " Sterling Loan	102¼
4½ " French Rentes	110
Bar Silver	46 11-16

Arrivals—Manilla and Cascapedia.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(FEBRUARY 24.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Kurrachee, 24.—Turkish route interrupted beyond Busreh.

THE Finance Committee's report on the Tansa water-works loan formed the subject of discussion at the meeting of the Town Council yesterday. In regard to the Communication from the Government of India refusing to assist the Municipality in raising the loan, the Committee suggested that they should once more approach the Government, with their request, and then, if necessary, go to the Secretary of State. Meanwhile, it was proposed that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to obtain the sanction required to enable him to raise in the market such portion of the loan as might suffice for the prosecution of the works till the monsoon of 1887. The expenditure up to that time has been approximately estimated at seventeen lakhs. In the discussion which took place, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee and Mr. Ragonath Khote maintained that if the Government refused either to give or guarantee the loan, the Corporation would have no choice but to abandon the work. The reason was that if the Municipality went to the market for the loan on their own account, they would have to pay a higher interest than what they had calculated upon, and therefore there would be a substantial increase in the present estimates of the total expenditure. The Municipal Commissioner, while regretting that Government should have sent an unfavourable reply, deprecated the idea of abandoning the scheme. He suggested with Mr. Sayani that every constitutional means should be employed to induce the Government to reconsider their decision, as was recommended in the report. The report was eventually adopted *nem. con.*

OWING to delay in the arrival at Calcutta of the steamer from Rangoon with His Excellency the Viceroy's despatches for the Foreign mail, the English mail-steamer due to leave Bombay on Friday, the 26th inst., at 5 p.m., will be detained up to 5 p.m. of Saturday, the 27th instant. The Overland Mail will be closed at the Bombay Post Office at the usual hours on Saturday instead of on Friday.

THE Bank of Bombay has to-day raised its minimum rate of interest to 6 per cent., the rate for Demand Loans on the security of Government Paper to six per cent., and the rates for other business subject to arrangement.

THE Italian officers, General Saletta and Captain Valleria, are at present the guests of the Resident at Hyderabad.

A PENSION of Rs. 800 per mensem has been offered to Mr. M. H. Wilkinson, of the Nizam's Civil Service.

IT is understood that His Highness the Nizam will go to Madras to meet the Viceroy on his return from Burma.

REFERRING to the proposal made by Mr. Guilford Molesworth, Consulting Engineer to the Government of India, in a letter to the *Bombay Gazette*, to form a Bi-Metallic Association in India, the *Pioneer* says:—"We trust that the suggestion will receive the earnest attention of the Indian Chambers of Commerce. But any attempt on the part of the Government of India, to cut the gordian knot by imposing artificial restraints on its currency would prove, in our opinion, a fatal blunder."

THE exact date of Sir Richard Garth's departure for England is the 24th of March. As already announced, his successor will be Sir Comer Petheram, of the Allahabad High Court.

THE net Indian sea and land customs revenue, exclusive of the salt revenue, for the first ten months of the current financial year, amounts to Rs. 79,60,000, as compared with Rs. 68,51,000, during the corresponding period of last year.

THE Viceroy has sanctioned the grant of three months' privilege leave to officers in Burma who can be spared this season.

THE 26th Punjab Infantry has been ordered to Burma, replacing the 3rd Madras Infantry, whose term of foreign service has expired.

IT was suggested not long ago in Madras that the appointment of Honorary Magistrates should be limited to a term of three years, but the Government has decided that no sufficient reasons have been shown for making any limit of time for such appointments.

THE Nawab Ahsanulla, of Dakka, having with his usual liberality, placed a sum of Rs. 5,000 at the disposal of Mr. D. R. Lyall, Commissioner of Chittagong, to be expended on works of public utility in the district of Tipperah, it has been decided to devote the amount to meeting the cost of ighting the streets of Comilla.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has appointed Mr. W. H. Grimley to be the Special Officer in connection with the assessment of the Income-Tax. Mr. Grimley begins work formally from the 1st of March, but is already dealing with the framing of rules.

MR. PHILIP NOLAN, now engaged on special duty in connection with the enquiry into Mahomedan endowments in Bengal, will act for Mr. A. P. MacDonnell as Secretary to the Bengal Government when Mr. MacDonnell succeeds Mr. A. Mackenzie in the Home Department. Mr. Nolan has practically finished his special work, and will submit his report immediately.

IT is stated that a Central Account Office will shortly be opened in Bangalore in connection with the Commissariat Department on the principle of similar offices in Bengal. It will relieve Executive Commissariat officers of much work; payments, &c., being made by the Central Office, and the vouchers forwarded to the Examiner of Accounts concerned for audit. The scheme does not appear to find favour with the Commissary-General, but the Controller of Military Accounts and the Government of Madras think it necessary, as it has worked well in Bengal. Should it prove successful, it is in contemplation to open other central offices in Secunderabad, Madras, and Cannanore.

THE arrangements for the survey of Upper Burma will soon be completed. It is understood that they will be under the charge of Major Hobday, assisted by a strong staff of officers and native surveyors, and, as soon as can be managed, a start will be made in this most important work. The police arrangements are also understood to be under consideration. It is believed the new police will be a semi-military organisation. Some portion of the force may be constituted in the form of levies, like those which have done good service on the Assam frontier, and will be composed of Hindustanis and Sikhs with a sprinkling of Goorkhas, and commanded by young British officers specially selected. These police battalions would be usually placed along the frontier, and would, doubtless, make short work of the disorganised bands of dacoits now giving trouble, while the relative expense as compared with the cost of a military force would be inconsiderable. The defence of the river has not been overlooked. It is understood that a scheme has been elaborated by Captain Hext, which is both economical and promises to be efficient.

THE Lahore paper is sorry to hear a rumour to the effect that the 1st and 2nd Goorkha Regiments having been furnished with a second battalion each, no more Goorkha battalions will, for the present, be raised. "The Nepaulese Durbar has just given us considerable facilities for recruiting, and the next revolution in that country may lead to the predominance of a clique holding an opposite view on this important subject. Possibly there is something in the matter which has not yet become known; some difficulty in supplying the right stamp of recruits in sufficient numbers. It is to be hoped that this is not a sign of yielding to the retrograde pressure which may be only too confidently expected to come from the present Cabinet. Can it be that the dread of responsibility, combined with a horror of bloodguiltiness, is already working in the veins of our Indian councillors? The policy which regards the balance at the Bank as more important than the balance of power is hardly the policy for a great empire."

THE returning detachments of the Boundary Commission, belonging to the 11th Bengal Lancers and the 20th Punjab Infantry, are greeted with a special order in the *Gazette of India*, placing on record the Governor-General's appreciation of their services:—"During the long and arduous march from India to the northern boundary of Afghanistan, and their tour of duty with the Afghan Boundary Commission, the bearing and discipline of all ranks were worthy of the army which they represented and the distinguished regiments to which they belong."

THE *Deccan Times* says:—"It is most satisfactory to learn that His Highness will be able personally to announce to the Viceroy that the lamentable estrangement between him and his Dewan, that has for so many months clouded the political atmosphere at Hyderabad, and has to such an extent retarded the course of general reform upon which the State has but recently entered, has come to an end, and that the cordial relations that should always subsist between the Ruler and his Minister, if a strong and good Government is desired, have been re-established. The most pleasing feature about this gracious act on the part of His Highness is that it has been quite spontaneous, without any interference or pressure, direct or indirect, from the Resident or the Government of India. In this fact is the best guarantee for its permanence."

THE cultivation of tea appears to be gradually if somewhat slowly, extending in the Madras Presidency, principally in the Vizagapatam, Madura, Neilgherries, and Malabar districts. The tea estates have an area of 7,553 acres, of which but little more than half is actually under cultivation. The outturn last season was 398,045 lbs. There are also twenty-seven tea plantations in Travancore, which yielded 105,740 lbs. last year.

SIR FARRER HERSCHELL's elevation to the woolsack, remarks a Home paper, is occasioned by a stroke of luck which he could hardly have anticipated. The prior claims of Sir Henry James were so evident that but for his refusal to vote for the restoration of the Gladstone Ministry he must have been preferred to his junior. The Queen has now approved of the appointment of Sir Farrer Herschell; and, so far as his professional reputation and abilities are concerned, he is in every way fitted for the office. As a lawyer his opinion has been highly valued, especially among the business part of the community; and of late years few commercial cases of importance have come before the courts in which his aid as counsel has not been sought. The Lord Chancellor is not necessarily expected to have had previous experience on the bench. Both Lord Halsbury and Lord Selborne were promoted from the Bar, and the late Lord Cairns only sat as a lord justice for a short time. It is a noticeable fact that for some years past the great law offices should have been so frequently filled by men of the Common Law Bar. This can be in no way attributed to any want of talent among the leading practitioners in the Equity Courts, whose ability and parliamentary experience are at least as great as they have ever been. So far as can be judged the result seems purely accidental.

THE imperial decree degrading the late Chinese Minister to Germany, Li Fon Pao, has been published in the *Peking Gazette*. The vessels built under his orders at the Stattin yard have proved so unsatisfactory that he is being severely punished. The decree says:—"Li Fon Pao, who wears a button of the second rank, is a person of a low type of moral character and depraved conduct. He is an adept in the art of pushing his own ends, and his misdeeds have frequently been the subject of denunciation to the Throne. We command that he be cashiered and never again employed in an official capacity." The Minister fled secretly from Peking, and his whereabouts were for some time unknown. He is now said to be at Shanghai. It is only about eighteen months since Li Fon Pao travelled from Berlin to Paris to take the place of the Marquis Tseng in endeavouring to settle the Tongking question without war. On this occasion he was received by the Parisians as a heaven-sent deliverer, and was for a few days the most popular man in Paris. He is now an exile.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment will leave Roorki by rail on the 3rd March, for Rawal Pindi, under the command of Colonel Pearson.

SURGEON-MAJOR WILLIAM DUNCAN, Indian Medical Department, 10th Bengal Infantry, Nowgong, proceeds to England from Bombay on or about the 7th March.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. COWPER, Military Accounts Department, has taken over the duties of Examiner, Commissariat Accounts, Bombay, at Poona, on transfer from Madras.

COLONEL W. OSBORN, Commandant, 6th Madras Infantry, has been granted ninety day's leave on medical certificate.

Two of the Madras officers wounded at Menhla have been granted leave to England to appear before a medical board.

COLONEL F. J. CALDECOTT's tenure of appointment as Superintendent of the Gun Carriage Factory, Bombay, has been extended to the 31st May 1891.

THE rate of exchange for adjustment of Government transactions next year has been fixed at 1*s.* 6¼*d.* the rupee.

THE following officers of the Burma Field Force are returning to India:—Colonel Bengough, Major C. W. Walker, and Colonel Sanford, of the Staff; Major Fisher and Captain Triscott, of the Ordnance; Colonel Macpherson, Paymaster; Colonel Hooper, Provost-Marshal; Lieutenant Burrowes; Colonel Auchinleck, Artillery. Major Symons returns to Madras for important work with the musketry classes at Wellington, Bangalore, and Secunderabad, and Colonel Protheroe becomes Chief of the Staff in place of Colonel Bengough.

CAPTAIN AND ADJUTANT G. K. C. HAMILTON, 14th Hussars, has been granted four months' leave to England on urgent private affairs.

LIEUTENANT H. E. GERARD, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, has been granted two months' leave to tide him over the drill season, on transfer to Kurrachee. Lieutenant Gerard will prove an acquisition to the Sind Volunteers, as he is not only a smart volunteer but a good shot.

LIEUTENANT W. J. A. BEATSON, D Battery, 4th Brigade, Royal Artillery, Agra, on promotion to Captain, has been ordered to proceed to England to join his new battery.

LIEUTENANT C. T. ROBINSON, E Battery, A Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, Lucknow, on promotion to Captain, has been ordered to England to join the battery into which he is promoted.

LIEUTENANT F. S. H. RICHARDS, 1st Battalion, Connaught Rangers, has been granted fifteen months' leave to England on private affairs.

"F" COMPANY, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, keeps the silver bugle for 1886-87. The volley-firing of this section was very good, 98 hits out of 100 shots, five volleys, by ten men, prone, at 400 yards, and 5 volleys, front rank kneeling and rear rank standing, at 300 yards.

SANCTION has been accorded to the issue of two range finders to each sanctioned Musketry School in India, and to the issue of one range-finder to each Artillery class of instruction in range-finding. The range-finder will be Watkins' small (Mark ii. or iii.) for Musketry Schools, and the large, by the same maker (Mark ii. or iii.) for Artillery classes. The latter will be held at the following stations:—Bengal—Rawal Pindi, Meerut, Amballa, Mean Mir, and Luckknow; Madras—Thayetmyo, Secunderabad, and Bangalore; Bombay—Kurrachee, Mhow, Ahmedabad, and Kirkee.

UNDER instructions from the Secretary of State, it has been ordered that regimental warrant officers, and others holding relative positions, shall not receive sixpence per day ration money for the voyage to or from England, when granted non-regulation passages in troop-ships when proceeding on leave.

VOLUNTEER OFFICERS will in future receive but one commission during their service with the force. Those appointed to the Volunteer forces under the Government of India will receive their commission signed by the Viceroy, and their appointments will be published in the *Gazette of India*. The commissions of those serving under Madras or Bombay will be signed by the Governor of the Presidency, and the appointments will be published in the local *Gazette*.

WITH the sanction of the Secretary of State the following addition has been made to Army Regulations, India: An officer of Royal Engineers on the Imperial-List, entitled to furlough under the rules of 1868, who does not revert to the British Establishment, but retires voluntarily, or is compulsorily retired under the Royal Warrant of 10th June, 1884, while on furlough, is not required to refund any portion of his Indian furlough pay.

THE following appointments have been added to the list qualifying a Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel in the Staff Corps, and as Lieutenant-Colonel, whether substantive or brevet, in the Indian Army, for promotion to the rank of Colonel in the Army, *viz.*:—Commissary-General for Transport and Assistant Commissary-General for Transport.

COLONEL M. C. FARRINGTON, 1st Battalion South Yorkshire Regiment, has been appointed to the command of the Presidency District, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General, *vice* Brigadier-General H. C. Wilkinson, C.B., employed temporarily on the Divisional Staff.

CAPTAIN G. H. B. COATS, Wing Officer, 25th Bengal Infantry, who has been employed on the revision of the Bengal Army Regulations, has been appointed to the Brigade Staff, *vice* Farwell, vacated on expiry of tenure of appointment.

CAPTAIN E. S. MASTERS has been appointed Officiating Wing Commander and 2nd in Command of the Bhopal Battalion, *vice* Major Burne, proceeding on furlough, and Lieutenant P A. Watson has been appointed officiating Adjutant.

THE BOMBAY MOUNTED RIFLES IN CAMP.

No better proof of the earnest and workmanlike spirit in which the movement for the formation of a force of mounted infantry in Bombay has been taken up and carried out could be found than the camp of instruction now pitched at Bandora. About a mile-and-a-half from the railway station, at the foot of Pali Hill, is a piece of open ground sloping down to the sea. A very kutcha road, which, in fact, until the other day was only a footpath, leads from the main road through a mango plantation to this "place of arms." High up on the slope stands the mess-tent, and, with its two long tables covered with red cloth when off duty, reminding one somewhat of the saloon of a "P. and O." In a corner of the mess-tent is the canteen, well furnished with all the requirements of thirsty human nature, and under the superintendence of "Francis," a well known ex-boy of the Bombay Club. Below the mess-tent, on the other side of the kutcha road, stretches the camp. First there is the guard-tent, next the officers' quarters, and then come the tents of the troopers. Below the tents the horses are picketed in a long line. Altogether,—thanks to the direction of Sergent-Major Stille, the camp is formed and equipped in a thoroughly workmanlike fashion. It is evident that the men in camp mean business, and have not come there merely to amuse themselves or to sniff the ozone, which at Bandora sometimes has a strong resemblance to stale fish. In fact, the carrying out of the "orders for the day" mean real hard work to those concerned. Each morning the bugle sounds at 5-30, and by six every man is in the saddle, and in his place in the line. Then the troop are marched off to the riding-school close at hand, or are taken further afield for more extended manœuvres. On the return to camp a guard is mounted, and the usual routine of camp-life observed as closely as possible. After a hearty breakfast at 8-30 a general stampede takes place to the railway station, where the members of the corps are taken into the fort in half-an-hour in a special carriage attached for them to the 9-30 express by the courtesy of the manager of the Bombay and Baroda Railway. On return to camp in the evening there is musketry drill in the mess-teat before dinner, guards are posted, and necessary directions issued by the officers. After dinner a lecture is delivered by the Sergeant Instructor on equitation or some kindred subject, or practical illustrations are given of the proper method of harnessing and of hadling horses. Later on the officers go their rounds, inspect and dismiss the guards, and by 11 o'clock lights are out, and most of the men in bed. From this programme it will be seen that there is plenty to be done and a good deal more to be learnt in the camp of instruction of the Bombay Mounted Rifles. There can be no doubt that a considerable number of members of the corps are determined to become really useful men in the field; and to acquire the requisite knowledge of drill and skill in handling their horses, no better, means could have been taken than the formation of a camp of this kind. The corps are singularly fortunate in their instructor, Sergeant-Major Stille, of the 12th Lancers, a man who has seen a good deal of active service, and knows what real soldiering means. Not only has he a thorough knowledge of his profession, but he has the art of explaining and illustrating with great clearness and force, and it would need a very dull mind not to pick up some useful knowledge from him. Moreover, he is a strict disciplinarian, and any one that he cannot "lick into shape" in a fortnight's drill may give himself up as a bad job.

A great deal of the usefulness of the camp is due to the energy and enthusiasm of the officers, and Captain Little especially is to be congratulated on the way in which he has got his men together and inspired them with military ardour. Members also are greatly indebted to Sergeant Cuffe, who has spared no pains to make the thing a success, and whose efforts for their comfort and convenience are evident in a variety of ways. And, while reckoning up the general indebtedness of the corps, it should not be forgotten that they are under great obligations to Mr. Chalk for the kind manner in which he placed his land at their disposal, and gave them the use of the well from which they draw their water.

More than one good result should certainly come from this camp of instruction. A number of men should be turned out with such a knowledge of mounted infantry drill that they would not only present a creditable appearance on parade, but would be actually useful in the field. Let a nucleus of this sort once be formed, and we have no doubt that the Bombay Mounted Rifles will become one of the most efficient and popular Volunteer Corps in India. In Calcutta the movement has been a great success, and in the reviews on the maidan, the Calcutta Mounted Rifles and the Behar Mounted Infantry make a very good appearance beside the regular troops. Bombay is not so well situated for riding facilities as her Eastern rival; but pluck and determination go a long way in overcoming difficulties, and Bombay men are not deficient in these qualities. At any rate the men who started the idea of a Mounted Volunteer force for Bombay have, in the face of much discouragement, shown that the thing can be done. They are now showing how to do it, and we wish them every success in their undertaking.

THE INCOME-TAX.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Civis," in your issue of the 22nd instant, would wish to exclude military officers from all civil appointments. But may I ask him what tempts a military officer to intrude into departments that "Civis" would wish to see kept exclusively for his own class? Why its simply the high pay those appointments offer, and I trust the day is not far distant when the temptations to a military officer leaving his own legitimate duties may be removed by placing him on a par with the Civil Service as regards pay. The Retrenchment Committee is about to commence its arduous duties, and this would be a fitting opportunity to carefully examine the rates of pay drawn by members of the Civil Service contrasting the same with the scale of pay drawn by military officers of the same length of service, I would not wish to detract from the excellence of the Civil Service; but; after all, a man can only do a day's work for the Military or Civil.

Poona, Feb. 23. JUSTICE.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In Consumption its efficacy is unequalled. Dr. Sinclair Coghill, Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor, writes: "I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. Dr. de Jongh's Oil is now the only Cod Liver Oil used in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest.' Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole Consignees: Ansar, Harford, and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

THE TANSA WATER-WORKS LOAN.

AT the usual meeting of the Bombay Town Council, yesterday, the Finance Committee's report on the communication from the Government of India refusing to assist the Municipality in raising the loan required for the Tansa works formed the subject of discussion. There were present—Dr. Cook, chairman, Colonel Merewether, Mr. Geary, Colonel Portman, the Hon. Dadabhai Naorojee, Messrs. Muncherjee N. Banajee, Ragonath N. Khote, Dosabhoy Framjee, and Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy. The Finance Committee's report is as follows:—

(1) The Committee is of opinion that the Corporation should be advised to make a further representation to the Government of India and if necessary to the Secretary of State with a view to induce the Government of India either to rise or guarantee a loan required by the Bombay Municipality; and that the Government of Bombay should be respectfully informed of this intention.

(2) That the attention of Government should be carried to the fact that no answer has been given to the corporation as to the extension of the period for the re-payment of the remainder of the Vehar debt.

(3) That Government should be asked without delay to institute the legislation necessary for giving effect to the wishes of the Corporationas tothe raising of additional revenue for meeting the required loan, and to take the opportunity at the same time of improving the legal position of the Corporation in respect of raising and re-paying loans. This object which has long been desired, might the Committee thinks, be achieved by adopting provisions similar in effect to those of the fine sections of chapter VI of the new Municipal Bill lately drafted by the Hon'ble Mr. Naylor.

(4) That the Municipal Commissioner should be requested to lose no time in obtaining the sanction required to enable him to raise in the markte such portion, of the whole loan as according to his estimate will suffice for the expenditure necessary to the prosecution of the work up-to the monsoon of 1887, such expenditure being approximately 17 lakhs:—this transaction to be effected either in accordance with the Rules of the local Authorities Loan Act, as suggested by Government in their Resolution, or under the new borrowing powers to be obtained by fresh legislation as suggested by this Committee above:—and that this portion of the loan should be charged against assets already available as explained by the Municipal Commissioner in the 5th paragraph of his letter to Government, No. 11,333 dated 3rd December 1885.

H. COOK.
DADABHOY NOWROJEE.
RAGHUNATH N. KHOTE.
GRATTAN GEARY.
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE.

Mr. Dosabhoy said that the Tansa works were of imperial interest, and if the Government of India refused to give any assistance whatever to the Municipality, the latter would be obliged to tell them they would have to abandon the work. The Government had given loans to the Port Trust for the extension of the dock, while they would not accede to the request of the Corporation made in regard to a work of great importance. If the Municipality themselves were to go to the market for the loan required for the works, they would have to pay much more for it than they might have to pay if the Government were to lend them their credit.

Mr. Khote said they would have to abandon the project, if the Government did not give them any assistance. They had been induced to undertake the Tansa scheme, by the stimulus they had received from imperial quarters, and by the representations made by the Sanitary Commissioner and Army Commissioner. They were also influenced in their resolve by the wants of the city. (Hear, hear, and a laugh.) But the speaker was of opinion they had embarked on the work more by the stimulus they had received from outside than by the insufficient water-supply. When the Tulsi works were started they were assured that for another ten or twelve years they would have an ample water-supply and no other works would, during that period, be deemed necessary.

The chairman observed the question before them was not the advisability of undertaking the Tansa scheme. That question had been settled long since.

Mr. Khote replied that his remarks were quite pertinent to the question before them.

Mr. Dosabhoy said that they might tell the Government of India that if they refused to give them the assistance they had asked for, the Corporation would be under the painful necessity of abandoning the work. Because if they went to the market on their own account, their present estimate of the cost would be greatly exceeded, and they would have to meet the increased expenditure by additional taxation.

Mr. Khote observed that they had not asked the Government to do anything that might in any way prove embarrassing to the Imperial Exchequer. They simply wanted to use the credit of Government by asking them to become the medium between the lender and the Municipality. He really did not see what reasons might have induced the Government of India to refuse a reasonable request of the Municipality. If the Government did not choose to lend them their money surely they could, at least, afford to lend them their credit.

The Municipal Commissioner said he believed the correspondence showed the very strong views he personally held on the subject. He hardly knew how to express his regret sufficiently that their request had not been complied with by Government. He thought the question as to the carrying out of the water works had already been decided. Whatever the Secretary of State and the sanitary advisers might think, in Bombay, they had come to the conclusion that a fresh supply of water was absolutely necessary. He thought the proposal of the Finance Committee was the right one that they should employ every constitutional means for obtaining what they wanted. He supposed the Government of India must have good reasons for not acceding to their request, and some knowledge of those reasons might be vouchsafed to them, if a respectful representation were made to Government. He hoped that the Corporation would not say, to their own disadvantage and to the great disadvantage of the city, that they would abandon the project. Regarding the question of the necessity of the water works, the Commissioner said that Mr. Khote was the last person in the world from whom he should have expected the remark recommending the abandonment of the scheme; because Mr. Khote had always been a most concientious supporter of the drainage schemes which could not be successful unless they had a copious supply of water.

Mr Sayani expressed his full concurrence in the suggestions made in the Finance Committe's report. If the Government did not wish to give them any assistance they must only take it as their misfortune. The Corporation must nevertheless still employ every constitutional means to obtain the assistance of Government, but if they failed in getting it, they must try to stand on their own legs. The speaker concluded by moving the adoption of the report.

Colonel. Portman seconded the motion.

The Municipal Commissioner hoped the report would meet with the support of every member.

The motion was then carried unanimously.

After disposing of some other business, the Council adjourned.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

THE returns of the British Army for January show that the regular forces number 200,785 effectives of all ranks. In the Northern District, which, beside the northern counties proper, includes the midlands down to Herefordshire, Major-General F. A. Willis has under his command 365 officers and 11,568 men, 1,721 horses and 42 field guns, in 3 regiments of cavalry, 5 batteries and 4 depôts of artillery, and 4 battalions and 26 depôts of infantry, besides detachments of commissariat and transport, ordnance store, and medical staff corps. In the Eastern District, commanded by Lieutenant-General R. White, there are 4 cavalry depôts, and one regiment of cavalry, 3 batteries and 2 depôts of artillery, and one battalion and 5 depôts of infantry with small bodies of departmental troops; the whole numbering 4,233 officers and men, 651 horses, and 18 field-guns. In the South-Eastern District, under Major-General P. R. B. Feilding, there are 231 officers and 6,978 men, with 1,192 horses and 18 field-guns; one regiment and 8 depôts of cavalry, 7 batteries and one depôt of artillery, one company of engineers, 4 battalions and 3 depôts of infantry, one commissariat and transport company, and the usual proportion of ordnance and medical staff corps. In the Chatham District, Major-General R. Monck has under his command 203 officers and 3,689 men with 150 horses and 6 field-guns, constituting 5 batteries of artillery, 13 companies of engineers, 2 battalions of infantry, a company of the commissariat and transport corps, and departmental troops. In the Woolwich District, commanded by Major-General H. A. Smyth, there are 108 officers and 4,464 men, with 1,436 horses and 54 field-guns, forming 12 batteries, 3 depôts, riding and remount establishment of artillery, 1 battalion of infantry, 4 companies of commissariat and transport, the ordnance store corps (212) and detachments of engineers and medical staff corps (104). In the Home District (Major General R. Gipps), the troops consist of 344 officers and 9,102 men, with 1,668 horses and 4 field-guns, making 4 regiments of cavalry, 1 battery of artillery, 1 company of engineers, 6 battalions and 7 depôts of infantry, and companies of commissariat and transport, and medical staff corps. In the Aldershot District, Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Alison commands 2 regiments of cavalry, 8 batteries of artillery, 1 troop, 1 telegraph division, 1 depôt and 3 companies of engineers, 5 battalions of infantry, 6 commissariat and transport companies, 560 of the medical staff corps, and a few departmental troops; the whole numbering 242 officers and 8,203 men, with 1,959 horses and 44 guns. In the Southern District, where Lieutenant-General Sir G. H. S. Willis commands, the troops number 273 officers and 8,361 men, with 488 horses and 16 field-guns. The force consists of 2 troops of cavalry, 13 batteries and 2 depôts of artillery, 2 companies of engineers, 6 battalions and 5 depôts of infantry, and companies of commissariat, ordnance store, and medical staff corps. In the Western District, commanded by Major-General T. C. Lyons, the regular forces number 173 officers and 5,006 men, with 453 horses and 26 field-guns. The troops consist of 9 batteries and 2 depôts of artillery, 2 companies of engineers, 3 battalions and 7 depôts of infantry, one commissariat company, beside departmental troops.

In Scotland, which forms one large military district—namely, the North British District, under Major-General A. J. M. Elliot—there are 134 officers and 3,863 men, with 450 horses and 6 field-guns, consisting one regiment of cavalry, one depôt of artillery, 2 battalions, and 9 depôts of infantry, and a few departmental troops, 64 in number. In the Channel Islands, Major-General H. May commands, in Jersey, a battery, a few men of the Coast Brigade of Artillery, a battalion of infantry, and a few departmental troops—in all about 579. In Guernsey and Alderney, Major J. H. Elkington, C. B., has 157 artillery, a few infantry, and medical staff corps. The troops in Ireland, commanded by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, are in three districts. In the Belfast command (Major-General L. E. Knight) there are 111 officers and 3,520 men, with 374 horses, constituting 7 troops of cavalry, about 260 artillery, 3 battalions and 3 depôts of infantry, and a proportion of departmental troops. In the Dublin District, commanded by Lieutenant-General Lord Clarina, there are 439 officers and 11,459 men, with 2,132 horses and 36 field-guns. These form 3 regiments of cavalry, 7 batteries of artillery, 2 companies of engineers, 12 battalions and 3 depôts of infantry, 4 companies of the commissariat and transport corps. and 170 of the medical staff corps. In the Cork District, where Major-General G. S. Young commands, there are 2 regiments of cavalry, 7 batteries and one depôt of artillery, 2 companies of engineers, 9 battalions and 2 depôts of infantry, and a few departmental troops—in all 306 officers and 7,750 men, with 1,059 horses and 30 field guns.

In the Mediterranean there are: at Gibraltar (General Sir John Adye), 7 batteries of artillery, 4 companies of engineers, and 4 battalions of infantry—4,572 in all; at Malta (General Simmons), 7 batteries of artillery, 2 companies of engineers, and 4 battalions of infantry—5,153 in all; and at Cyprus (Major-General Biddulph), 4 companies of infantry and a few departmental troops—523 in all. In South Africa, where Lieut.-General Torrens commands, there are 147 officers and 4,281 men, with 801 horses, consisting of one regiment of cavalry, 3 batteries of artillery, one company of engineers, 3 battalions and 5 companies of infantry, and detachment of departmental corps; in the Western African settlements 3 companies of infantry—261 all told; in St. Helena one battery of artillery and a few engineers—137; and in Mauritius a battery of artillery and 3 companies of infantry—460 altogether. China and the Straits Settlements (Major-General Cameron) absorb 80 officers and 2,493 men, consisting of 4 batteries of artillery, a company of engineers, 2 battalions of infantry, and a colonial corps of 6 companies, and a few departmental corps; and in Ceylon there are 1,069 of all ranks, consisting of one battery of artillery, a battalion of infantry, a colonial company, and a few departmental corps. The Dominion of Canada (Lieutenant-General Lord A. Russell) has but a small number of British troops, 1,307 in all, consisting of 3 batteries of artillery, 2 companies of engineers, and a line battalion. There are a few more troops than these in Bermuda, where 2 batteries, one company of engineers, a battalion of infantry, and a few departmental troops make up 1,344 of all ranks. In the West Indies there are 93 officers and 2,124 men, including 12 colonial companies; the British forces consisting chiefly of 2 batteries and one battalion. In Egypt, General Stephenson has under his command 539 officers and 17,757 men, with 1,056 horses and 6 guns, comprising 2 regiments of cavalry, 6 batteries of artillery, 3 companies of engineers, 16 battalions of infantry, 2 companies of the commissariat and transport corps, one ordnance store company, and 455 of the Medical staff corps. India and her dependencies always find employment for a very large proportion of the British military forces. In Bengal, Major-General Murray commands 1,364 officers, 72 warrant officers, and 36,569 men, with 5,592 horses and 168 field-guns, representing 6 regiments of cavalry, 40 batteries of artillery, one company of engineers, and 3 battalions of infantry. In the Bombay and Aden command (General A. E. Hardinge) there are 400 officers and 10,227 men, with 1,740 horses and 72 field-guns; the composition of the forces being one regiment of cavalry, 19 batteries of artillery, a company of engineers, and 9 battalions of infantry. Madras and Burma account for 445 officers and 12,900 men, with 2,043 horses and 60 guns, in 2 cavalry regiments, 18 batteries of artillery, one company of engineers, and 10 line battalions. On passage out or home there are 1,610 of all ranks.

GERMAN ANNEXATIONS IN EAST AFRICA.

THE German people are carrying out their new policy of establishing a colonial empire with the earnestness and thoroughness that usually characterise German undertakings of all kinds. The Society for German Colonisation and the German East African Society, represented respectively in Africa by Dr. Carl Peters and Dr. Carl Juhlke, succeeded last year in adding to the territories under the protection of the German Emperor the dominions of a large number of native chiefs, and the annexations appear to have been accepted with entire satisfaction at Berlin. They were not, however, accomplished without the energetic protest of the Sultan of Zanzibar, who addressed to the Emperor what Prince Bismarck called an unbecoming telegram, and was only dissuaded by the advice of Sir John Kirk from coming to Europe in person to protest against what he regarded as the spoliation of his dominions. The "Correspondence relating to Zanzibar," which has been just published by the Foreign Office, goes to show that but for the excellent tact displayed by Sir John the Sultan would have committed himself to hostilities with the Germans, which might have had serious consequences for himself. There is little doubt that many of the chiefs who have been induced to make over their lands to one or other of the German companies were feudatories of the Sultan, though he has been able to exercise only the most shadowy authority over them. The Germans took particular pains to get from every chief whose submission they accepted, a formal declaration that he owed no allegiance to the Sultan of Zanzibar, but the correspondence shows that little value can be attached to the repudiation. None of the chiefs, whose names are appended to the deeds by which they renounce their lands and authority, could write, and, in all probability, none could read. How far the tenor of the statements to which they appended their marks were apprehended by them is open to doubt. It is stated in one case, where the Sultana Moumi made over "her whole territory, with all civil and public rights, for all time and without any condition," that the interpreter read the treaty "correctly, and in an audible voice." But, however correctly and audibly this functionary was able to read, he did not possess the art of writing, as like the Sultana and those of her people who acted as witnesses, he made "his mark."

So eager was the Sultan Mangungo of Msovero to repudiate allegiance to Zanzibar that he denied all knowledge even of the existence of the sovereign of that country. The Sultan Fungo, of Quafungo, who has sold his country to the German East African Society, did not pretend to a like amount of ignorance, but acknowledged a sort of suzerainty, which he contended had no legal basis. "We all know," he said, "that the Sultan (of Zanzibar) is a powerful man, who knows what is the law" and for that reason (he added) he and his people had been in the habit of having recourse to the Governor of Panjani for the settlement of disputes. "But," he continued, "I know very well that the white man knows that just as well, and better, and I and my race should be very glad if white people would settle among us; for we believe that they have the power to protect us, and that we ourselves should derive great benefit from them." Sultan Fungo will now have the opportunity of learning how far the opinion ascribed to him is well founded, for he has resigned his country to the German East African Company "for ever." The company are to have the right to introduce their own laws and administration, to which the Sultan, because he recognises them to be good and wise, submits unconditionally. Moreover, the company are "to make use of in any way they like forests, rivers, and mines," and to have "the right to lay out farms and to cultivate the land in any way they like." In return for these concessions—so the treaty phrases it—the company undertake the obligation to "bring their wiser people, German colonists, into the country;" and German colonists only are to be admitted. Another potentate, the Sultan Muin Hadji Abako, "exacts in return" for like concessions the introduction of German Colonists. The value of paper concessions from these East African chiefs, if their maintenance is not enforced by armed authority, as no doubt it will be, whenever the occasion may arise, is amusingly illustrated by the account given by Dr. Juhlke himself of an interview with the Sultan Mandara. This man had, a little while before the German agent's arrival, received a visit from General Matthews, commanding a body of troops in the service of the Sultan of Zanzibar, and had accepted a present of 600 rupees, together with twelve red flags, which he was to set up as emblems of the Sultan's sovereignty. He assured Dr. Juhlke that though he took the money, he had refused to part with his independence; he would only give up that to one with whom he had performed the ceremony of "blood-brothership," as he had with Dr. Juhlke. The German thereupon observed that the red flag was actually flying, and suggested that while it continued to do so the Sultan of Zanzibar might say the land belonged to him. Thereupon, says Dr. Juhlke, "Mandara got beside himself, and said that this was purely and solely an act of personal friendship, just as was the subscription of his name to the document tendered to him by General Matthews." He went on to say that he would authorise any German to plant the German flag where he would, and would hoist it himself, if Dr. Juhlke when he came back, would bring him a better flag staff than was brought by General Matthews. Mandara, like his brethren, has ceded all his territory to the German East African Company, and given to them the sole right to colonise it.

One of the German *protégés* is the Sultan of Witu commonly called Simba, or "the Lion," whom the Sultan of Zanzibar regards as a rebel, and whom he was only kept from chastising by the urgent interference of the British Government. The papers contain an interesting account of a visit paid to "the Lion" in his den by Mr. Vice-Consul Haggard. He is described as a very old man and a cripple. Simba's following consists chiefly of the malcontents, bankrupts, and felons of the surrounding country as well as of a considerable number of runaway slaves. The larger portion of the people are called "Watoro," which simply means runaways; but the inhabitants of the more northern villages are known as "Wakengi," or the Restless People, which says Mr. Haggard, is a very good name for them. Simba's subjects live chiefly by plundering the neighbouring villages, and selling the people whom they capture for slaves, but they invariably re-steal them from the purchasers, if they find the opportunity. The town of Witu is almost

unapproachable in consequence of the thickness of the bush, which has been planted apparently for defensive purposes. The gates are kept so strongly secured that it took a quarter of an hour to open them in order to admit Mr. Haggard. The chief was apparently friendly, but his principal adviser paid the vice-consul a visit in his hut, and used language of a threatening character; so much so that, as he remarks, he could not but feel uneasy in a town full of savages, and so securely walled that a cat could not escape from it. Happily, however, no mischance befel him. It does not appear that Simba and his amiable subjects have yet become vassals of the German Empire, although its influence has been used to prevent them from being punished as their misdeeds deserve.—*Globe.*

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BOMBAY MARRIAGE TREATY—
Article XI.—Instrument of Possession.

WESTERN INDIA IN 1583—
The Man about Town—King of Ballagat—The Master Mariner—Decline and Fall—The Inquisition—Miscellanea—Archæological Note on Linschotten.

AT BEGINNINGS—
Mortuary Returns—Exchange—Profits of Trade—The Cotton Trade—The Imports—Freights—Jovial Times—Bombay Green—Never Taken—A Sneaker of Bombay Punch—A Home in Bombay in 1694

GERALD AUNGIER, GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY—
Who he Was—What he Did—Traits—His Silver Chalice—Where he lived—His House—Conclusion.

SEEVAJEE—
His Country—His Birth—His Person and Character—His Accomplishments—Part Second—Traits Bad and Good—His Two Great Crimes—His Master Passion—His Coronation—His Death.

KANOJEE ANGRIA AND THE PIRATES OF WESTERN INDIA—
Early Navigation—Angria's Kolaba—Fleet of Seevajee—The Commerce assailed by the Pirates—What he cost us—His Crowning Achievement—Vengeance—The English Pirate—The Police of the Indian Seas—Their Cruelties—The Last of the Angrias—Their Old Haunts—Conclusion—Supplementary Note.

BOMBAY, 1750—
Grose's Account—When Grose Landed—Mr Grose asked to Supper—A Few Ladies—Subjects of Conversation—The Government House—A Colossal Sundial—The Bombay of 1750—Hornby's Velland—The Fort—The Dockyard—Cartography of Bombay—The Towers of Silence—First Parsee in Europe—A Plucky Woman—Elephanta—His Portrait of Kanojee Angria—Raighur—Bullion and Exchange—Native Character—Malabar Hill.

THE BOOK OF GOMBROON, 1753-53—
History not Antiquarianism.—Mutility ills—The Inkstand—Bicesters—The Lor the Hot Countries—Four Gradations of Servitude—People were here before us—The English Surnames of Bombay—Horatio Nelson: or Bombay, 1775.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE AT SUEZ, 1798—
Suez—His Visit and Schemes—Crosses the Red Sea—State of Feeling in Bombay—The Suez Canal—The Forbes' Loans—Conclusion.

HIS DUKE OF WELLINGTON IN BOMBAY—
A Love-passage—The Duke's Nose—The Duke of Wellington in Bombay and Western India—The Duke in India.—The Bombay of his Period—A Great Dearth of Materials—The Duke's Triumphal Entry into Bombay—The Condition of the People—Why was Arthur Wellesley here—His Celebrated March to Poona—Duel; Discipline at Nagar—Native Opinion of the Duke—Traits—Here are Two Notabilia—Was the Duke at Matheran—The Duke of Wellington's Bombay Residence.

MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE—
ems—His Popularity—Portrait—Political—Eccentricities—His History of India—Governors of Bombay—Religious—Character and Accomplishments—Biographical.

SIR JOHN MALCOLM—
Preliminary—Calf Country—The Soldier's Return—In Paris—A Big Day—Dinner to the Ettric Shepherd—Governor of Bombay—Reduction ad Absurdum—Vi et Armis—Person—Conclusion.

SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH; OR BOMBAY 1804 TO 1812—
Bombay a Dull Place—The Diary and Letters of Mackintosh—He did Good Work in Bombay—A quiet Day at Pareli—A Noisy Day at Tarala—Calls—On the Judgment Seat—An Unspoken Bombay Sermon—Mackintosh and Wilson.]

POONA AND THE PEISHWAS—
A Retrospect.

SEEVAJEE'S FORTS—
Torna.

THE FORT OF RAJMACHEE, NEAR KHANDALA—
The Bombay Forts—The Road to It—The look out—Condition of the People—Streams.

THE FORT OF RAIGHUR—
Raighur Ho—View of Nagotna Creek from Bombay—Pachad and he Staircase—Position—Descriptive—Architecture—A View from Raighur—Why Seevajee Chose Raighur—The English Embassy—Nil Desperandum—The Burst of the Monsoon—The Coronation—Portrait—How they Spend the Time—A Transaction in Piece-Goods—Seevajee and the English—Its Memories.

BEEJAPOOR—
Meadows Taylor—The Accommodation—Tombs—Groves—Sheep and Dogs—Famine—The Country about Beejapoor—Globe-trotters.

THE MARTYRS OF TANNA—
Note on the Gold of Ophi

ON BLE E. I. COMPANY'S FIRST SHROFFS GUJARAT—
Trawadi Shri Krishna Arjunji Nathji of Surat

JAMES FORBES—
His Book—Arrival in Bombay—Ways and Means—His Library—James Forbes and the Ladies of Bombay—Diana and the Cobra—The Execution of Gassi Ram—Natural History of Bombay—Notable Things—The Oriental Memoirs—The Apostle—His Attachment to Bombay—Home—Forbes's View from Malabar Hill.

DR WILSON.

BOMBAY DIRECTORY, 1792—
The Honorable Mayor's Court—The Honorable Court of Appeals—List of Merchants.

TWELVE VIEWS OF BOMBAY—
The Doctor, 1673—The Philosopher, 1804—The Traveller, 1812—The Soldier, 1813—The Bishop, 1825—The Governor, 1830—The Geologist, 1853—The Cicerone, 1862—The Presbyter, 1868—The Editor from a Balloon, 1877—The Agriculturist, 1879—Sir Richard Temple, 1879.

BOMBAY, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL, TWELVE VIEWS—
An Eye-witness, 1690—The Muslim, 1804—The Statesman, 1707—The Political Economist, 1776—The Civilian—Ces gens là, 1788-92—La femme Anglaise—Mackintosh's Bombay 1804-11—The Missionary, 1811—The Persian—The Chota Sahib, 1830—L'Inde Occidental, Poona 1825—The Censorious, 1864—Excels

NOTICES.

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CONTENTS:

LOURED MAP OF INDIA.
ndex to Railway Stations.
dex to places by Steamer and Dâk.
ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD—
Examples of Cook's Tours Round the World.
Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, the Straits, China and Japan.
Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, Australia, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Japan.
THE ROUTE TO ENGLAND FROM INDIA *via* the PACIFIC.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY to places in INDIA and abroad.
Table of distances on the Bolan Road.
Tonga Dâks.
Harbour Steam Ferries.
Coast Routes to and near Bombay to Goa.
DESCRIPTION OF BOMBAY.
POSTAL DIRECTORY—
Departure of Overland Mails.
Departure of Inland Mails.
Money Orders.
Inland Postage Rates.
Foreign do. do.
Foreign Parcel Post.
TELEGRAPHIC CHARGES—
Rates for Foreign Telegrams.
Rates of Charges between India and Ceylon.
Ceylon Local Telegraphic Charges.
THROUGH TRAINS—
Bombay to Nagpore, Allahabad, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Allahabad, Nagpore, Indore, and Mhow to Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Ahmedabad, and Bhownuggar.
Bombay and Ahmedabad to Aimere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Delhi, Agra, and Lahore.
Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Jeypore, Ajmera, and Indore to Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Allahabad to Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, and Peshawar.
Lahore to Mooltan, Sibi, and Kurrachee.
Kurrachee and Sibi to Mooltan and Lahore.
Mooltan, Lahore, and Peshawar to Delhi, Cawnpore and Allahabad.
Bombay to Poona, Sholapur, Nizam Hyderabad, Madras, and Beypore.
Beypore, Madras, Nizam Hyderabad, Sholapur, and Poona to Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay, Coorla, Tanna, and Cullian.
Local Trains between Cullian, Tanna, Coorla, and Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, and Andaree.
Local Trains between Andaree, Bandora, Mahim, and Bombay.
RAILWAY TIME TABLES—
Bombay to Bhosawal, Hosungabad, Jubbulpore, Allahabad, Benares, Gya, Patna, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Patna, Gya, Benares, Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Hosungabad to Bhosawal and Bombay.
Bombay to Nagpore and Raj Nandgaon.
Raj Nandgaon to Nagpore and Bombay.
Bombay to Narel, Khandala, Poona, Ahmednuggar, Munmad, Sholapur, Nizam Hyderabad, Raichore, Madras, Bangalore, Mysore, Nilgiri, and Beypore.
Southern Mahratta Railways.
eypore, Nilgiri, Mysore, Bangalore, Madras, Raichore, Nizam Hyderabad, Sholapur and Munmad to Poona and Bombay.
mbay to Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhownagar, Aboo-Road, Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Agra, Muttra, Delhi, Lahore, Mooltan, Peshawar, Kurrachee, and Sibi.
Sibi, Kurrachee, Peshawar, Mooltan, Lahore, Delhi, Muttra, Agra, Jeypore, Mhow, Indore, Aimere, Aboo-Road, Bhownuggar, Ahmedabad, Baroda, and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Calcutta to Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Gwalior, and Delhi.
Delhi, Gwalior, Agra, Cawnpore, and Allahabad to Bombay and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Azimgunge, Rajmahal, Monghyr, and Luckieserai.
Luckieserai, Monghyr, Rajmahal, and Azimgunge to Calcutta.
Benares to Byramghat, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Allighur, and Moradabad.
Moradabad, Allyghur, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Byramghat to Benares.
Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway.
Semaria Ghat to Somastipore, Mozufferpore, and Durbunga and *vice versa.*
Calcutta to Sonapore, Diamond Harbour, and Canning and *vice versa.*
Calcutta to Ranaghat, Bongong, Ramnuggar, Damookdea, and Goalundo.
Goalundo, Damookdea, Ramnuggar, Bongong, and Ranaghat to Calcutta.
Bengal Central Railway.
Bengal and North-Western Railway.
Calcutta to Nawabgunj, Parbutipur, Rungpore, Siliguri and Darjeeling.
Darjeeling, Siliguri, Parbatipur, Rungpore, and Nawabgunj to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Kunia, Mogulhat, and Dhubri and *vice versa.*
Madras to Chingleput, Pondicherry, Tanjore, Negapatam, Trichinopoly, and Tuticorin.
Tuticorin, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Tanjore, Pondicherry, and Chingleput to Madras.
ABSTRACT OF RAILWAY REGULATIONS AND INFORMATIONS—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
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East Indian Railway.
Sind Punjab and Delhi Railway.
Indus Valley, Khandahar, and Punjab Northern Railways.
Madras Railway.
Mysore State Railway.
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Rates of Passage Money.
Midnapur Canal Daily Steam Service.
Revilgunj and Patna by the Rivers Gogra and Ganges.
Routes from Calcutta to Cachar.
Gowhatti and Shillong Government Bullock Train and Passenger Services.
Rates of Passage Money.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—
Routes from Ahmedabad.
Do. from Ahmednuggur (Deccan).
Do. from Hingolee to Aurungabad *via* Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad (Deccan).
Do. from Aurungabad to Ahmednuggur.
Do. from Mominabad to Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad to Bheer
Do. from Asseerghur.
Do. from Baroda.
Do. from Belgaum.
Do. from Bhooj.
Do. from Bombay.
Do. from Dapoolee.
Do. from Deesa.
Do. from Dharwar.
Do. from Gogha.
Principal Routes in or passing through the Kaira Collectorate and Panch Mahals
Routes from Kolhapoor.
Do. from Neemuch.
Do. from Poona.
Do. in Kattywar.
Do. from Sattara.
Do. from Secunderabad to Hingolee *via* Nandair Degaloor, and Jogiapett.
Do. from Secunderabad to Mussilipatam *via* Bezoara.
Do. from Surat.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
Horse Carriage Dak Association
Punjab Van Dak.
Dak-bearer Service.
ROUTES IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—
From Saharanpore to Dehra, Mussoori, and Landour.
To Naini Tal and Almorah.
ROUTES TO THE PUNJAB.
Amballa to Kalka, Dugs hai, Kasaoli, and Simla.
Jullundhar Cantonments to Dharmsala.
Dharmsala to Kokeir in Lahou (through) Kulu Valley.
Lahore to Ferozepore.
PASSENGER SERVICE, SIML AND UMBALLA.
ROUTES TO KASHMERE.
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SCALE OF PALANQUIN FARES.
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DEOLALEE	Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
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LONDON	G Street, 30 Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus E. C., Proctor & Co. Oxford-street

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ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

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CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis &c.

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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The Wear of every Yard is Guaranteed By the Manufacturer, and every yard of genuine bears the name "LOUIS."

The strictest examiner may try every test of touch and sight without discovering that these are other than the Genoa velvets which they so closely resemble, while the peculiar arrangements resulting in the fast woven pile enable them to stand interminable and rough wear, which would ruin real velvets at four times the price. For Costumes and Trimmings it is unequalled, and in fact for all purposes in which Silk Velvet may be used we specially recommend the "LOUIS" VELVETEEN.

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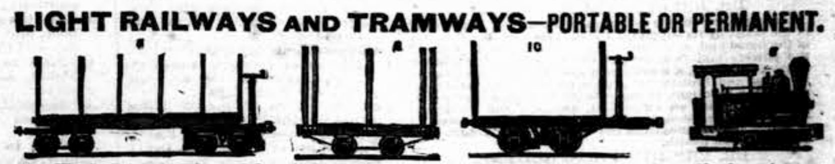
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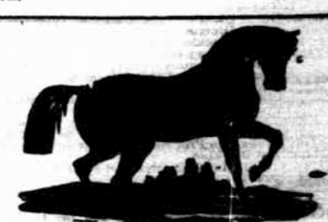


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